$100 IN CASH AND FIFTY WATCHES GIVEN AWAY
To Those Who Guess the Ending of This Week's Thinking Machine Mystery Story on Page 5

ALL RECORDS SMASHED!
Hearst's Boston American
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305,353
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HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER
NIGHT EDITION
THE WEATHER. Fair, Rising Temperature.
VOL. 2—No. 256. 10 PAGES BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1905.
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10 PAGES PRICE ONE CENT.

"MORE POWER FOR ME"

ROOSEVELT'S Message

Plea That Extension of Authority Is Needed in Dealing With the Railroad Rate Question and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt to-day transmitted his annual message to Congress.

The message is an appeal for more power for the executive, particularly in dealing with the railroad rate evil, the consideration of which is the notable feature of the document.

Legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission larger supervision over the railroads in the regulation of rates, and insuring greater publicity of the affairs of the big corporations, is strongly urged.

The President says it is too early to enter upon the work of tariff revision, but suggests that closer commercial relations with countries on the American continent are desirable.

A law to prevent all contributions by corporations to political parties is recommended.

The message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The people of this country continue in good great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both the deserving and the undeserving. Against the wrath of the Lord the wisdom of man cannot avail; in times of flood or drought human ingenuity can but partially repair the disaster. A general failure of crops would hurt all of us. Again, if the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppages of welfare, though it might be severe, would be lasting. In the long run it is the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country that the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage worker, business man or professional man, be in our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely interwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself, must also benefit others. Normally the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, gets all alike benefited by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives adequate reward for his ability.

Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate, save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man be moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole we must all go up or go down together.

Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good.

Corporations

The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereignty that is, to the Government, which represents the people as a whole some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct.

I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, however, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore primarily to the service of the public, by their owners and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored as long as it does good. Each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

So long as the finances of the Nation are kept upon an honest basis, so that no question of internal economy with which the Congress has power to deal begins to approach in importance the matter of endeavoring to secure proper industrial conditions under which the individuals—and especially the great corporations—doing an interstate business are to act. The workers of our National Constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the General Government. The

DEATH PLOT PROBE UP TO MORAN

District Attorney in Sole Charge of Investigation Into Lomasney's Charges.

Commissioner Emmons of the Board of Police announced to-day that the police department had rescinded its investigation into the charges that there was a plot against the life and property of Martin M. Lomasney, the Ward 8 leader, and that the matter was in the hands of District Attorney Moran.

"Mr. Moran," said Mr. Emmons to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter, "may summon witnesses before the grand jury. The matter lies wholly with him."

The full strength of the police department was engaged in the investigation, including the board of police, Superintendent Pierce, Chief Inspector Watts, District Attorney Moran and a corps of picked detectives.

Many of the prominent political leaders have been interviewed at headquarters. More are to be heard from. Some could not be reached when Superintendent Pierce sent for them. Their statements are still to be taken.

Board Takes a Hand.

Never has there been such a marshalling of forces at police headquarters as that which came at the request of the Board of Police and District Attorney Moran to inquire into the charges which had been filed at the District Attorney's office with affidavits by Attorney William J. Miller, counsel for Mr. Lomasney. Immediately after receiving them Mr. Moran conferred with Superintendent Pierce.

Action was begun by the police immediately. Chief Watts selected his men with care. They were Lieutenant Lee, Inspectors Robinson, Armstrong, McGarr, Patterson, Conboy, Smith, Pelton and Hayward and Special Officer Sullivan of the Court square station.

Mr. Moran was called to the office of Superintendent Pierce. Commissioner Emmons was there. Later Commissioner Adams came and Chairman Cole. Chief Inspector Watts was called to the conference. Counsel John Purbes of the board's legal staff was sent for as well as the stenographer, Miss Barrett.

Leaders Rounded Up.

Then commenced a remarkable investigation. The detectives were sent out one after another. They returned accompanied by men high in the city's Democracy.

One of the first to come was James Donovan, superintendent of streets. City clerk Edward J. Donovan was another early arrival, reached at his office by telephone. Others who came in rapid succession were Representative Thomas J. Grady, counsel for Timothy Crowley, who is awaiting trial on the charge of assault with a loaded revolver on Joseph Lomasney, brother of the leader, at a voting booth in the West End on the morning of the city primaries; Edward Gagan, a Charlestown leader; Harrison H. Atwood, former city architect and member of Congress; Simon Donovan, contractor, and Joseph Lomasney.

Last of all to arrive was Martin Lomasney. He came in like a whirlwind and demanded that he should see the superintendent at once.

Others were sent for, but were not found. They were Joseph A. Donahoe named by Mr. Moran as his first assistant

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

LAST APPEAL TO SAVE WOMAN FROM GALLOWS

COUNSEL FOR MARY ROGERS HOPEFUL OF NEW GROUND FOR EXECUTIVE STAY.

BY J. FRANK DAVIS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 5.—A new and important document now in the hands of counsel for Mary Mabel Rogers may save her life. This document is being considered to-day at a meeting of counsel for the condemned woman, who gathered here last night. Its contents cannot be made public until it is used in such a manner as they determine. It would be a discourtesy to those who must pass upon it for its contents to appear in print before it is presented.

At the meeting which was held to-day at the office of Butler & Maloney in the Mead building there were present Judge Frederick M. Butler of this city, Attorney Edward B. Flinn of Springfield, Vt., and Attorney Charles J. McCarthy of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., all of whom have been uniting in their efforts to save the life of the condemned woman.

This was the second meeting within eighteen hours. Messrs. Flinn and McCarthy arrived in town at 8:15 o'clock last evening, and were met soon after by Attorney Thomas W. Maloney. They conferred for some time in a parlor of the Bardwell House, and then separated to resume their deliberations to-day, when Judge Butler could be present. This was deemed advisable because of the enforced absence to-day of Mr. Maloney, who had to leave town to try an important case in Bennington, and will be unable to take an active part in the work that is yet to be done in an attempt to save Mrs. Rogers's life.

FOR ANOTHER STAY.

There is little doubt that Mary Rogers's attorneys will ask Governor Bell for an other stay until after its next Legislature meets, whatever else they may do. Although the Governor has announced before he has heard their arguments that he will not grant another reprieve, they feel that it is only justice to their client that he be given an opportunity to listen to their appeal.

"We have not given up hope," Attorney Moloney said as he took the train from Rutland. "We are still working to save this poor girl from being murdered on Friday, and we shall work so long as there is the

Continued on Page 3, 2d Column.

BIKE RACERS BEGIN TO FEEL FEARFUL STRAIN

SCORE AT 34TH HOUR.

	Miles.	Lap.
Vanderstuyft-Stol	610	1
Hoffinger-Dussol	610	1
Trousselier-Decaup	610	1
Hall-Downey	610	1
Root-Folger	610	1
Keenan-Logan	610	1
MacLean-Moran	610	1
Riedell-Becker	610	1
Bedell-Bowler	610	1
Hopper-Hollister	610	1
Auburn-Wilson	610	1
Galvin-McDonald	610	1

Record by Elkes and McFarland in 1900—698 miles 2 laps.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, Dec. 5.—The machinelike working of muscles hour after hour, the unrewarding grind, grind, grind in the six-day bicycle race began to tell to-day on the twelve teams left in the contest.

The pace became less fierce this morning, and by a kind of unconscious consent most of the six-day riders solved itself into a steady jog around the great saucer.

But like a stimulant to the jaded riders came the announcement that will probably put an end to the even scores. The management has provided cash prizes for those who succeed in outdistancing competitors within a given time, one prize to be awarded during the twelve hours of the day and another prize during the night.

The prizes will amount to $100 for the twenty-four hours, divided equally in day and night allotments. It will put the plodders on their mettle and will probably inaugurate a series of sprints that will last all afternoon.

Amateur Rider "Doped."

Although reports that some of the riders are being kept to their pedalling only by the use of "dope" of one sort or another, are assiduously denied one instance of this has occurred at the Garden, but not to one of the six-day riders.

Romanoffs Now Totter on Ruin's Brink; 200,000 JOIN STRIKE

St. Petersburg Now in Chaos, and Czar May Flee by the Kaiser's Ships.

Great Empire Faces the Greatest Crisis in Its History; Disorder Grows.

ST PETERSBURG, Dec. 4.—Via Eydtkuhnen.—A prearranged general strike began to-day at various points throughout the empire. The strike was not absolutely general at the beginning, but it has assumed formidable proportions. At St. Petersburg the employes of seventy-two factories struck, and 110,000 workmen are idle as a result. At Moscow 58,000 employes in twenty-six factories struck.

Reports from other cities give the following figures as to the strike: Vladimir, six factories, employing 16,000 men, affected; Riga, several factories, employing 10,000 workmen; Kieff, six factories, employing 5,000 men.

The central strike committee at St. Petersburg believes that workmen have struck throughout the empire as the result of its call.

ST. PETERSBURG, via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 5.—An incredible condition of affairs exists in this city. To-day the central postoffice is under guard, while great crowds of people stand about complaining because they are denied access to the office.

The city has been divided into four military districts and over sixteen thousand Cossacks and infantry soldiers armed with machine guns are kept constantly on guard.

Stormy Cabinet Meeting.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg, dated December 1, says that the latest meeting of ministers at Tsarskoe Selo was of a stormy character. Minister of the Interior Durnovo said that he could end the prevailing anarchy by arresting 3,000 "intellectuals" and expelling 200 workmen from St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The Czar appeared to favor this plan. Premier Witte said that he was ready to have recourse to this method of repression, but only on condition that he be allowed to resign immediately afterward, since he felt personally repulsive even of inserting order in the present state of affairs.

The Czar left the matter in suspense. Witte's adherents in the council remained silent. The Premier's position is regarded as precarious.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Odessa by courier to the frontier says that the Varsovienne Infantry set on fire the Cossack barracks and a fight ensued between the two bodies of troops.

Situation Desperate.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Decidedly desperate is the way to describe the situation in Russia to-day. From Cronstadt comes a report that a German squadron has been sighted in the Baltic Sea, and it is the belief that this appearance of the fleet is but preparatory to the flight of the Czar from his dominions.

From several points in the empire of Russia have come persistent rumors of a strike among the police of the Czar, and the Czar himself are connected with these rumors. One of these is to the effect that the life of the head of the Romanoffs was attempted by Grand Duke Boris. Another rumor is that Grand Duke Vladimir, father of Grand Duke Cyril, who was disgraced by the Czar for marrying his divorced consin, formerly the Grand Duchess of Hesse, had attacked the Czar. It seems to be generally known that there is a strike among the entire domestic staff of the Czar.

SUSAN GEARY'S BODY LAID TO REST IN SECRET

Poor, Mutilated Dancing Girl Taken From Medical School at Night.

The poor, tortured body of Susan Geary, the pitiful victim of the horrible "suicide" murder, at last reposes quietly in a permanent place—a grave in New Calvary Cemetery, Roxbury. With funeral as quiet and secret as it was pathetic, the little dancing girl was laid away, with only her father, mother, sisters and brother present.

After giving up its life in agony, after being brutally dismembered, callously thrown into the cold, slimy waters of Boston harbor, after being recovered, subjected to all the pitiless procedure of police examination, after being stored in Harvard Medical College—after all these conditions, fearful to contemplate, the remains of Susan Geary are at last decently interred. And it is to the great relief of the suffering family, which has patiently waited for the law to surrender its victim.

The burial had to be in secret. Even intimate friends could not be asked. In fear of a morbid public learning the fact and crowding in with ill-contained curiosity to the heart-broken family made plans as quietly as possible to hold the burial.

Late Saturday afternoon, as friendly darkness came on, the body was removed from Harvard Medical College. It was taken to Lockhart's undertaking place at East Cambridge.

Prepared for Burial.

Sunday, in the gloom of the heavy downpour of rain, while the very skies were sullen and weeping, Undertaker James Mullen of Cambridge had the pitiful body prepared for burial. It was placed in a white cloth casket. The casket was simply trimmed.

It was tightly sealed. Even the last farewell gaze which family love impels was denied the parents, the sisters and the brother.

The next afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the casket was put into a hearse, which was driven to the cemetery, followed by a single hack. In the hack were Mr. and Mrs. Geary, Miss Evelyn Geary, the other sister, Mrs. John Cornwall, and the brother, Eddie Geary.

They were in the cemetery only a few minutes. The grave was waiting. The casket was lowered.

That was all there was to do. There were no flowers to lay on the casket.

There was no service. For there was no priest.

Just a committal of the body to mother earth. The sobbing family turned away and left their dead daughter and sister in her grave.

"MORE POWER FOR ME," ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Would Clothe Himself With Greater Authority in Order to Stave Off Public Ownership of the Railroads

Continued from First Page.

arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even finer and more striking. But they are far stronger today, in view of the enormous development of the great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by State action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of the work of the corporations—that is, by the National Government.

I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of laws by the Congress. If this proves impossible, it will certainly be necessary ultimately to confer in fuller form such power upon the National Government by a proper amendment of the Constitution. I would cordially welcome any endeavor to secure such an amendment until it is certain that the result cannot be obtained under the constitution as it now is. The laws of the Congress and of the several States, when finally passed upon by the courts, have resulted more often in showing that the States have no power in the matter than that the National Government has power; so that those at present exists a very unfortunate condition of things, under which these great corporations doing an interstate business escape the position of subjection to any one sovereign, neither any State Government nor the National Government having effective control over them. Our steady aim should be to legislate, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but absolutely preserved in, to assert the sovereignty of the National Government by affirmative action.

Overcapitalization.

This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a return to principles such as were recognized in the days of Hamilton and from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the law makers. The underlying idea all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the Commonwealth abdicating the power which it has always possessed, but only exercised rarely and under exceptional circumstances since this country became a separate nation.

It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have usually been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and that even when they have in part sought to prohibit what ought not be done, they have often failed to have in part in their prohibitions concounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether the restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. Experience has shown that it is not possible adequately to secure the enforcement of such a law of this kind by incessant appeal to the courts. The Department of Justice for the past four years devoted much attention to the enforcement of the anti-trust legislation, one then anything else. Much has been accomplished, particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions, but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient benefit in proportion to the way of genuine change.

The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another plan to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public—as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in any way connected with restriction of competition.

Of these abuses, perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is overcapitalization, generally itself the result of dishonest promotion—because of the myriad evils it brings in its train. Every form of capitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic. It always tends to rob the true ration of the profit earned by the capital actually invested in the plant, creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of injustice to the public or limitation of wages; it damages the small investor, discourages thrift, and encourages gambling and speculation; while perhaps worst of all is the influence and dishonesty which it implies. **For harm to morals is worse than any possible harm to material welfare, and the debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual material evil they do the public. Until the National Government obtains, in some case which the wisdom of the Congress may suggest, proper control over the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce—until it has the power to compel publicity of the big corporations—it will be impossible adequately to deal exquisitely with these evils.**

MUST STOP REBATES.

I am well aware of the difficulties of the legislation that I am suggesting, and of the need of temperate and careful discretion in securing it. I should emphatically protest against huge petty radical or hasty action. The first thing to do is to deal with the great corporations engaged in the business of interstate commerce. As I said in my message of December 4 last, **the immediate and most pressing need, so far as legislation is concerned, is the enactment into law of some scheme to give to the agents of the Government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. It must include power to make complete step to relates in every shape and form.**

This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint; but it should exist so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be lodged in an administrative body created by the Congress. It offers to the general judiciary of the interstate Commerce Commission, and this power should be made immediately administrative. That is the only way to avoid interfering with private property more than is necessary. I do not believe in the Government undertaking a general business of dealing with property to be left in private hands. But neither do I believe that the Government flinching from overseeing any work when it becomes clear that it must be done in order to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted, but I will call the attention of the Congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal.

In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable or unreasonable, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then after full investigation of the complaints to prescribe the limit of the rate which it shall not be lawful to exceed. The question of what is the maximum reasonable rate is one to be primarily called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high but that a favored shipper is often too low a rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum; and it would need only one or two such decisions for the commission to cure railroad companies as to the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate rates already fixed or originated by the roads, upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penalty should be exacted from any corporation which fails to respect an order of the Commission.

RIGHT OF CIVIL ACTION.

Illegal transactions often occur under the forms of law. It has often occurred that a shipper has been told by a traffic officer to buy a large quantity of some commodity, that then a rate has been bought an open reduction is made in the rate to take effect immediately, an arrangement resulting to the profit of the favored shipper and the ruin of himself and to the damage of all their competitors; for it must not be forgotten that the big shippers are at least as much to blame as any railroad in the matter of rebates. The law should be framed so that the body can fail to understand that any kind of commodities, whether in the form of payments, whether in this form or in the form of fictitious damages, or of a rebate, or a free pass, reduced passenger rate, or payment of brokerage, is a form of unworthy while considering whether it would not be wise to confer on the government the right of civil action against the beneficiary of a rebate for at least double the value of the rebate; this would help stop what is really blackmail. Elevator allowances should be stopped, for they are often grown to such an extent that they are demoralizing and are ruinous.

The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that effected by means by an honest agreement among the railroads themselves to carry out the law, then a general agreement would, for instance, be entered put a stop to the granting of any big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against any small shipper or railroad. Such an agreement would make the railroads themselves responsible for enforcing the law. The power vested in the Government to act in case no agreement to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be exercised only in exceptional cases under specified conditions and careful supervision, agreements clearly in the interest of the public.

All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator car charges, etc., should be expressly put under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in precisely similar body so far as rates, and agree ments therefore are concerned. A rebate in any shape, a private car line, a refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. Any lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains on domestic goods shipped from the seaboard to destination except in cases where water competition is effective and controlling.

There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers. no common carrier engaged in interstate traffic, except that any such books or memoranda other than those reported annually to the Government, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the Commission.

Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be detected. Under a system of examination of railroads accounts now in force in the Department of Justice, conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners.

It is greatly to be desired that some way might be found by which the Congress may assert its jurisdiction within a State intended to operate as a train of cars, the old highway it is a very different matter. Under present conditions it is far more complex thing to manage, and it is far better that it should be undertaken by the land, was open to all, it belonged to the public and the traffic along it was free. At present this railway is this highway. At present this railway is free to see that it is kept open to all on equal terms. Under the old highway it is a very different matter. The old days the highway of commerce

VERMONTERS ARE GAMBLING ON HANGING OF MARY ROGERS

Meet in Groceries and Barber Shops and Bet on Fate of the Unfortunate Woman While Deputies Prepare to Carry Out Grim Sentence of Law.

When the rope is placed about Mary Rogers's neck, according to the law, on Friday next, there will have to be removed a slender gold chain with a gold cross pendant. The chain and cross were placed there on Saturday by Katherine Callahan at May Rogers's request. — *From Eleanor Antes's account of visit of Mary Rogers's mother and sister to Windsor prison.*

CLERGYMEN DO NOT WANT MRS. ROGERS TO BE HANGED

Rev. William W. Bustard, pastor of Dudley Street Baptist Church, says:

"I would be sorry to have anyone hanged. I believe that there are certain circumstances in Mary Rogers's crime that would justify a commutation of her sentence. But the argument that a hanging would be a blot on the history of Vermont is a poor one, because we live in such a rapid age that in six months the hanging would be forgotten. I believe that a life sentence would be the right punishment for Mary Rogers."

Rev. E. J. Helms, pastor of Morgan Memorial Chapel:

"I think that in the present state of society capital punishment may be necessary, but I hope the day is not far distant when it will not be. Sentiment has a good deal to do with our feelings in regard to whether a woman should be punished the same as a man. I think the day will come when men and women will be punished alike and that will be the day when there is no capital punishment."

By Eleanor Ames.

Special to the Boston American.

WINDSOR, Vt., Dec. 5.—They are making bets in Windsor and other nearby towns as to whether Mary Rogers will hang or not.

"Even money that she lives." "Three to one that she hangs." These are the phrases tossed lightly about in grocery stores and barber shops wherever men, in great fur coats and top boots, congregate to keep warm and smoke; gambling over the chances of a death doomed woman, turning the lowest degradation and inhumanity into an idle jest.

Sometimes it is money that is wagered, sometimes only drinks and cigars, sometimes pools are formed and numbers sold, and all over the chances of a helpless woman being allowed to spend her life behind prison bars or being taken out, **shackled** and blindfolded and having her neck rudely broken on the gallows.

Sympathy for Mary Rogers is the last thing which one hears expressed in Windsor. Whatever in the way of kindliness was felt for her has been crushed out by the recent stories brought out at the prison investigation.

Men gamble laughingly on her chance of escape from death, women purse their lips closely in severe lines and say, "We are sick and tired of hearing about her; she ought to hang, and we hope she will."

Something in the Air.

Whichever way fate wills, no one will be surprised, and yet there is an intangible feeling in the air which seems to make the execution less probable than another reprieve. Perhaps it is because the laws have been so juggled in the past; perhaps it is because hope has come at the eleventh hour three times before that people are still look for mercy.

Those who are betting that she will live give two reasons. They say that Mary Rogers will commit suicide, or that at the last Governor Bell, being miles away from his own State, will grant a stay of execution. Neither reason seems to have any particular grounding. People just feel it will be so.

In the meantime, locked away in her solitary cell at the top of the prison, Mary Rogers is quite as much shut from the outside world as though the Sunk Island held her.

No one sees her excepting the guards, Mr. and Mrs. Lookes and their little girl. Not one word can reach her from the outside.

Not a word from her can go out from the narrow cell.

Alone, in silence, she awaits her doom. She sees the days and weeks and nights fall and knows that she has one less day to live. When she lies in her cot at night she realizes that each tick of the clock is bringing her nearer to the awful hour when she must go forth on her walk to certain death, and since her crime of grief as she parted from her mother and sister she has been calm.

Strain Sapping Courage.

She looks out of the window much of the time. Sometimes she stretches forth her arms in the same appalling, convulsive presence, yet the strain is wearing on her, slowly and surely eating into her strength and sapping her strength and courage. Every one expects that the execution on Friday will be marked by a most tragic and brutal scene, although every preparation has been made to meet such a crisis. When Sheriff Peck was in Windsor he said:

"I believe it will be a disagreeable event. In my opinion she will be in a state of complete collapse. I shall do my duty, if my health permits, but I have hoped experience of the worst should happen and Mrs. Rogers should have to be carried to the gallows."

Can't Realize Doom.

Think of what that means. It means that from fear and grief and misery Mary Mabel Rogers can grow so cold, such and unconscious that she she may not be able to stand or speak as the laws of the State of Vermont will not allow mercy.

If she is not able to walk to the gallows she will be carried. If she is not able to stand, strong men, commissioned by the law, will hold her upright, will bind her over her eyes and allip her bound body into a black hood and fasten the noose around her bared neck.

Then, still holding her in an upright position, Deputy Sheriff Peck and Deputy Sheriff McCauley will say: "I now execute the sentence of the law and may God have mercy on your soul."

Law Must Be Obeyed.

And, while the last word echoes through the prison corridor, his foot will spring the trap and Mary Rogers's lifeless body will be swinging in the air.

Perhaps the fall will not break the neck. Often such things happen in hangings. Then death comes by strangulation, more slowly and the body twists and turns and twitches with awful convulsions.

This might happen, but what if it does? The State of Vermont says Mary Rogers must be hanged by the neck until she is dead—and the law must be obeyed.

A prayer is sent up to God, her Maker, that He may have mercy on her soul. That helps some, perhaps in the future mercy will be meted out to Mary Rogers, a mercy she has never known on earth.

The exterior of the prison, its grim brick walls broken by regular squares of light, gives no sign of the tragedy which is to be enacted there. Outside the door, night or day, a guard patrols, stopping all who would enter and keeping representatives of the press carefully away from the doors.

A great air of secrecy prevails, and all possible leakages of news are pulsatingly plugged. This is in accordance with Governor Bell's orders, yet the weather is not so cold but birds still fly and birds carry news.

Burke's Dublin bottled Guinness.

LAWYERS PLAN TO SAVE MRS. ROGERS

Continued from First Page.

slightest fabric upon which to pin their efforts. And we are not without courage either. It does not seem impossible to me that the law will have to offer at this time that the execution can be allowed to proceed."

If the new document that we have is given anything like the consideration it deserves it will save Mabel Rogers's life," said Attorney Charles A. McCarthy of Hoosick Falls before going into the law office of Butler & Mohony for the conference with the other attorneys for the defense in the Rogers case.

CANNOT CONCEIVE FAILURE.

"I cannot conceive how it can fail to be efficacious with such a court or body we shall decide to present it to," he added.

None but those who have worked on the case of Mary Mabel Rogers month after month can realize how important is the word "if" in Mr. McCarthy's first sentence.

There have been other documents and other proceedings since Mary Rogers was first condemned to die, after a trial in which she had no adequate defense and after a legislative hearing at which the principal facts of palliation for her deed were not told. Her attorneys and the thousands of friends they have sprung to the aid of the unfortunate, slow witted girl, and the pride of Vermont and the people of New England have believed these documents and proceedings would have been strong enough to convince the governor that another Legislature ought to have the opportunity to consider the case before.

But evidence and argument alike have proven unavailing in the face of the stern determination of Clarke C. Fitts and Charles J. Bell. Bell is Governor and Fitts is attorney general, but the order of names above is not inappropriately placed in relation to the Rogers case. If you hear to-day or to-morrow, or at any time before Thursday night that Mary Rogers's lawyers, without action, have given up the fight and decided to let the girl die without an added struggle, set it down as misinformation. The fight may not be successful but it is not over yet.

WORKING WITH ENERGY.

It has been seldom that all the attorneys, representing three towns and two states, have assembled on this case. Their meetings last night and to-day illustrate the energy with which they are at work, seeking for some manner of saving a poor, foolish girl from death on the scaffold, and incidentally saving Vermont from relapsing into barbarism.

The meeting last night was a solemn occasion. Each attorney had been studying and working individually. Each came to the conference with some plan of action. The meeting crystallized these various plans into one upon which all the attorneys could agree.

To-day's meeting was held to complete the working out of this idea in the presence of Judge Rutler, who will actively represent the Butler & Mohony firm. Instead of Mr. Mooney, who was at last evening's session.

Mr. Flinn had been the one to break to Mary Rogers last week the news that the Supreme Court of the United States had denied her habeas corpus proceedings. He brought with him to the conference the memory of the terrible scene that had followed. Mr. McCarthy comes from that town where Mary Rogers was brought up, where her mother lives, and where was gathered the evidence that her lawyers believed six months ago would certainly save her from the gallows.

I was in Hoosick Falls yesterday. There live the two men whose evidence Attorney General Fitts says is impossible and not worth considering, who have made affidavits to things that if they had been known to the Vermont Legislature would have commuted Mrs. Rogers's sentence to penal servitude.

There is the home of Dr. Lelley D. McWayne, who examined Mary Rogers as to her sanity less than a week before the murder of her husband and found her to be suffering from puerperal insanity. Dr. McWayne is the principal physician in the town, a village of 8000 population. His standing, they tell us, is impeccable.

Mrs. McWayne corroborated his story. Attorney-General Fitts says Mrs. Rogers was not in Hoosick Falls on the day Dr. McWayne says he examined her.

Louis Haussler lives there too. He is an undertaker, a bank director, a prosperous citizen, a leading man of the town. He it is who swears that when he prepared the body of Marcus Rogers for burial he found a gaping wound in the back of his head, evidence that goes to prove that not Mary Rogers, but Leon Perham, the degenerate halfbreed who was the principal witness against her and has since said he "lied to save his neck," killed the man.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening	1 p. m.
Allouez	40¾	40¾
Amalgamated	96¾	96¾
American Telephone	132¾	132¾
American Sugar	124¾	124¾
American Woolen	41	41
American Woolen pfd	100	100
Arcadian	5¾	5¾
Boston Con	17¾	17¾
Calumet & Hecla	740	740
Dell West	10	10
Dominion Iron	30¾	30¾
Franklin	17¾	17¾
Granby Cons	70	70
Isle Royale	34¾	34¾
Michigan	14¾	14¾
Mohawk	60¾	60¾
Montana Coal	10¾	10¾
N. Y. N. H. & H.	197	197
North Butte	75¾	75¾
Old Dominion	34¾	34¾
Osceola	110	110
Quincy	110	110
Shoe Machinery pfd	91	91
Tamarack	61	61
Trinity	14¾	14¾
United Copper	31¾	31¾
United States Steel	39¾	39¾
U. S. Mining	33¾	33¾
Union Pacific	110¾	110¾
Utah	30¾	30¾
Wolverine	120	120

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening	1 p. m.
Amal. Copper	97¾	97¾
Amer. Car & Foundry	40¾	40¾
Amer. Locomotive	44¾	44¾
Amer. Smelting	97¾	97¾
American Sugar	140	140
Anaconda	49¾	49¾
Atchison	86¾	86¾
Atchison pfd	103¾	103¾
Brooklyn Transit	81¾	81¾
Consumer Gas	210	210
Ches. & Ohio	54¾	54¾
Chicago Great West	31¾	31¾
Colo. Fuel & Iron	51¾	51¾
Erie	40¾	40¾
Metropolitan	144¾	144¾
Missouri Pacific	235¾	235¾
Manhattan	154¾	154¾
New York Central	140¾	140¾
Norfolk & Western	70¾	70¾
Pennsylvania	142¾	142¾
People's Gas	104¾	104¾
Reading	167¾	167¾
Rock Island	30¾	30¾
Southern Pacific	67¾	67¾
Southern Railway	30¾	30¾
St. Paul	172¾	172¾
Texas Pacific	32¾	32¾
Union Pacific	110¾	110¾
U. S. Steel	39¾	39¾
U. S. Steel pfd	100¾	100¾

THE ORIGINAL WILSON BROS.

"WIVES WANTED"

10 MOVIES their husbands that neither John nor Sol. Wilson, the original and only owners of the old firm of Wilson Bros., 755 Washington st., are interested in Wilson's Hatstore on, store, or what was once their big store on Tremont row; go across the street now, to the new site and read the big sun tablet. 95 Court st. Old customers call and friends.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum, lime or phosphates.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second class matter, March 16, 1904, at the post office at Boston, Mass.

Price: Daily, One Cent; Sunday, Five Cents.

Terms: Postage included for the United States outside of Boston, Canada and Mexico.

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One year	$6.00
Six months	1.50
One month	.50
Sunday only:	
One year	2.50
Six months	1.25
Daily and Sunday:	
One year	$8.00
Six months	4.00
One month	.70

FIGURES IN SENSATIONAL PROBE OF LOMASNEY MURDER CONSPIRACY

THE PROSECUTION.

JOHN B. MORAN, District Attorney.

WILLIAM J. MILLER, Attorney representing Martin M. Lomasney.

THE INVESTIGATORS.

William H. H. Emmons, Police Commissioner
Charles H. Cole, Police Commissioner.
William H. Pierce, Superintendent of Police.
William B. Watts, Chief Inspector of Police
Hugh Lee, Lieutenant of Police Headquarters.
Messrs. Conboy, Garr, Armstrong, Patterson, Robinson, Police Inspectors.
Messrs. Smith, Pelton, Saywood, Special Officers.
Jeremiah Gallivan, Special Officer, Court Square Station.

WITNESSES EXAMINED

Martin M. Lomasney.
Edward J. Donovan, City Clerk.
Joseph J. Lomasney.
Thos. W. Grady.
Harrison H. Atwood, ex-Congressman.
John F. Perkins, Attorney for Police Commissioners.
James Donovan, Superintendent of Streets.
Frank Horgan.
Charles Murphy.
Timothy J. Crowley.
Simon Donovan.
Edward Gagan.

WITNESSES CALLED FOR TO-DAY.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Democratic Candidate for Mayor.
JOHN A. SULLIVAN, Congressman.
JOSEPH A. DENNISON, Assistant District Attorney.

BIG FORCE PROBING THE LOMASNEY PLOT

Continued from First Page.

District Attorney John F. Fitzgerald, Edward C. Fitzgerald and James H. Dexter.

Each of the men were examined separately. All statements were taken in full by the stenographer. Not one of the men would say what it was all about when he came from the star chamber session.

It was given Lieutenant Lee to accompany Joseph Lomasney to the home of his brother at No. 27 McLean street and ask that the Ward 8 leader come to headquarters. Lieutenant Lee took the time to investigate thoroughly the premises next door where a big block is being erected.

There was a fire there last Thursday night, a somewhat mysterious blaze, it is said. The report said that it was caused by a salamander that had been left to dry plastering. Contractor Fitzsimon could not account for the salamander setting the fire unless it was disturbed.

What the investigation showed Lieutenant Lee declined to state. He made his report personally to the superintendent.

HELD FOR GRAND JURY IN $300 BAIL

Alexander Preston, who was arrested in Gloucester on the charge of obtaining $300 by false pretences from Dr. Boucher of North Auburn street, Watertown, was held in $300 bonds for the grand jury in the Waltham court to-day. Preston is a young Canadian of good address. According to Dr. Boucher Preston represented that he was the son of one of the doctor's father's most intimate friends.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the American May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly" begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I was out of health and run down generally, had no appetite, was thin and suffered with headache most of the time. Doctor's medicine failed to help me. Friends of my trouble, but somehow felt that they might be, and I began using Swamp-Root. From the first dose I took a taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and helps from the start. It has cured me, and my health is now stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend Swamp-Root.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. A. L. WALKER, East Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and *fatal results are sure to follow.* Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, and give a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

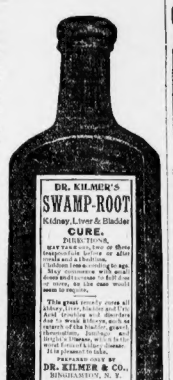
The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How to Find Out

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, pour it in a glass bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they prescribe in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

SPECIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of testimonials from people who have been cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Boston Daily American.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

CRIPPLED HANDS AND FEET

Marvellous Cure of Rheumatism by

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

"Four years ago I was taken with rheumatism. I lost the use of my hands and had to go to the hospital, but did not get any relief. I also had it in my limbs and body and could not walk for six months. I was a patient in the Homeopathic Hospital, the Emergency Hospital, and the New England Hospital, and did not get any relief from any of them. I also went to the Fourth Grade Hospital in New York. Some of Boston's best physicians attended me and still I found no relief. For three years I could not do my work or rest for days last year, since using Minard's Liniment, I am able to do all my housework. I think that I know the worth of Minard's Liniment better than any person who has ever suffered with rheumatism. Hundreds of people also know the value of suffering give Minard's Liniment the praise. I wish that every one knew the worth of this Liniment as I do. Yours truly, Mrs. Emma B. Williams, 62 Sawyer St., Boston."

Woman's Health

Every woman may be attractive. Bright eyes, pink cheeks and red lips are her natural-given right. A sallow skin, lack of animation, low spirits and weak nerves may be avoided by the use of Beecham's Pills, a remedy that well deserves the confidence of every woman. Again and again they have proved to be invaluable at those recurring times when so many women are debilitated and suffer from nervousness, headache and depression. It is wonderful the way these pills assist Nature and relieve the suffering.

Every woman who values health and good looks should become a user of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

OPEN THE DOOR TO CHINESE IMMIGRATION—ROOSEVELT

President's Message Favors Letting All but the Coolies of China Have Free Admission to This Country

Continued from Page 2.

ciple and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are antiquated and inefficient. It recommend that the Congress co-ordinate into subjection to itself, as a matter of course, take part in the distribution, consolidation, and assignment of duties and executive organizations or parts organizations, and for the changes in business methods, within or between the several departments, that will best promote the economy, efficiency, and high character of the Government work.

In my last annual message I said:

The power of the Government to protect the integrity of the nomination of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme Court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous than the corrupt use of money in elections, whether by the purchase of votes directly or indirectly by the use of the patronage of great corporations. No one defends or excuses bribery, and it would seem to follow from this that none would oppose vigorous legislative action to prevent it. I recommend the enactment of a law directly against bribery at Federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wisdom of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who uses or receives money for the purpose of his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for publication before the election of all expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but all moneys and contributions received and expenditures made by political committees.

I desire to repeat this recommendation. In political campaigns in a country as wide and populous as ours it is inevitable that there should be much scattering of small sums to legitimate kind. This, of course, means that many contributions, some of them of large size, must be made, and, as a matter of fact, in any big political contest such contributions are always made by both sides. It is entirely proper both to give and receive them, provided they are made a matter entirely connected with either gift or reception of a thing of the same kind or of any kind of pecuniary profit, express or implied, direct or indirect, in the way of favor or immunity, then the giving or receiving becomes not only improper but criminal.

It will undoubtedly be difficult to frame as a matter of practical detail to shape an act which shall guard with reasonable certainty against such misconduct; but it is possible to secure by law full and complete publication in detail of all the sums contributed to any political party or candidates or committees of any political parties, the result cannot but be wholesome.

All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law; directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes; and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, so far as in event, an effective method of stopping the use of corporate funds in politics. Not only should both the Federal and the several State legislatures forbid any officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connection with any legislation save by the open action of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services.

The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being mainly to discuss of all the business before it, recommended the establishment of a number of permanent institutions by another conference, to be called subsequently and at an early date. These questions were the limitation of the rights and duties of neutrals; the limitation of the armed forces on land and sea, and of military budgets; the prohibition of new types and calibers of military and naval guns; the prohibition of the use of explosives from balloons or by other new methods; the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages by naval forces. In October, 1904, at the instance of the British Government, to which, at a conference held in the United States and attended by the makers of the fifteen different nations, had reiterated the demand for a second conference at the Hague. I loaned invitations to all the powers specifying my to the Hague conference to send delegates to such a conference, and intimating that it be again held at The Hague. In its note of December 6, 1904, the United States Government communicated to the representative of foreign powers the President's belief that the conference could be held arranged under the favorable auspices of the Hague treaty.

From all the powers acceptance was received, coupled in some cases with the condition that we should also send invitations of the war then raging between Russia and Japan. The change of locality was manifestly after the treaty of peace which

The Hague conference

Federal elections

Monroe doctrine

had been happily terminated this war, in a note presented to the President on September 30 through Ambassador Takahira, the initiative in recommending that the conference be now called. The United States Government in response expressed its cordial appreciation and satisfaction at the step, as a matter of course, take part in the conference and endeavor to further its aims. We assume that all civilized governments will support the movement, and that the conference is now an assured fact. This government will do everything in its power to secure the success of the conference to the end that substantial progress may be made in the cause of international peace, justice and good will.

It is eminently fitting at this time to say something as to the general attitude of this government toward peace, and more war is coming to be looked upon as in itself a necessary evil. Except as a wanton or useless war, or a war of mere aggression in short any war begun or carried on in a conscienceless spirit, is to be condemned as a peculiarly atrocious crime against all mankind. Moreover, above all, do nothing of permanent value for good can be done except in so far as it makes for the ethical element which lies at the root of all healthy political and social development. Peace is normally the handmaiden of right conduct; but it is not to be purchased by unwillingness to face conflict when a great and upright people can only secure a permanent heritage by its willingness to follow the path which leads to war, even though that path also leads to war.

There can be no worse foe of mankind in general, and of its own country in particular, than the demagogue of war, this being true whether he is led to serve his own selfish ends continually rattle at the sword in his scabbard, or whether he excite his countrymen against foreigners on the pretext that he is trying to serve and induces a perverse and aggressive national spirit, and a belief that wanton warfare is but a form of contest between his nation and some other nation.

But there are demagogues of peace just as there are demagogues of war, and the Hague conference if it is essential for it to be successful that any nation should think more than the other. Whenever it is possible to secure peace on any basis that is honorable for real peace, assuredly it is failure of duty not so to secure it; but if war is necessary and righteous then either the man or the nation shrinking from it forfeits all title to self-respect.

So long as the world is as unorganized as now, the responsibility of these peoples who on the whole stand for justice and order and peace is great, but the only possible, security for a just peace. As the world is now, no single nation is equipped for peace that knows how to fight and that will not shrink from fighting if ever the conditions become such that war is demanded in the name of the highest morality.

I earnestly hope that The Hague conference may be able to devise some way to make arbitration between nations the customary way of settling international disputes in all save a few cases, which should be specifically and clearly defined and rigidly limited as the present intellectual and social development of the world will allow. I earnestly hope there may be a general arbitration treaty negotiated among all the nations represented at the conference.

The Golden Rule should be, and as the world grows in morality it will be, the guide of the rules of conduct among nations as among individuals; though the Golden Rule must be construed, in a fashion common sense, as forbidding the exercise of the police power. This nation and every republic should ever deal with all other nations in the same way on a basis of high honor, respecting their rights as befitting it addresses its own, and other nations should in like manner respect its rights. In promoting peace in the Western Hemisphere and in citing people to such action as is open to the chance to develop along its own lines. Not only we, but all American republics who are benefited by the existence of the doctrine, must recognize the obligations each nation is under as regards foreign peoples less than its duty to insist upon its own rights.

That our rights and interests are deeply concerned in the maintenance of the doctrine is so clear as to require no discussion. It is especially true of the Panama Canal. As a mere matter of self-defense we must exercise a close watch over the approaches to this canal, and this means that we must be thoroughly able to protect it from attack.

It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. We desire peace with all the world, but we desire it on terms consistent with the honor and self-respect of the other peoples of the American continent.

Moreover, we must make it evident that

Government Control Over Big Corporations Needed

THE debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual, material evil they do to the public. Until the national government obtains, in some manner which the wisdom of the Congress may suggest, proper control over the big corporations engaged in interstate commerce,—that is, over the great majority of the big corporations—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in message to Congress.

This country would certainly decline to go to war for a great foreign government from collecting a just debt; but no government is to be very laudvisable to permit any foreign power to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom houses of an American Republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations; for temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation.

The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be to put some strong power in the place of the United States as a just obligation shall be paid.

This brings me to what should be one of the fundamental objects of the Monroe doctrine. We must unselfishly stand faithfully to help upward peace and order those of our sister republics which need such help.

Santo Domingo, in her turn, has now made an appeal to us to help her, and not only every principle of righteousness but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. It is not of the slightest consequence whether we can or cannot be paid for what we do for Santo Domingo. The debt is not needed by Santo Domingo as a matter of honor. We regard the case of Santo Domingo as standing wholly by itself, and to be treated as such, and not on general principles with any reference to the Monroe Doctrine. The important point is to give the needed aid, and the case is certainly sufficiently peculiar to deserve to be judged purely on it own merits. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until a year ago all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately, just at this time a ruler sprung up in Santo Domingo, who, with his colleagues, saw the dangers threatening their country and appealed to the friendship of the only great and powerful neighbor in possession of the power, and as they hoped also the will to help them. There was handsome danger of foreign intervention.

The previous efforts of Santo Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to her internal disorders she was unable to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The patriotic ruler who appealed to us has long been exhausted, and at most two foreign nations were on the point of intervention, were only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of the Government that it was in fact self strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need. In the case of these two nations, only the actual opening of negotiations to this end by our Government prevented the seizure of territory in Santo Domingo by a European power. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were not of a character which really readers it obligatory on, or proper for, this Government to pay them. But she could not pay any of them unless some stability was assured her Government and people.

Accordingly the executive department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the Senate via the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made which will last until the Senate has had time to take action upon the treaty. Under this arrangement the Dominican government has appointed Americans to all the important positions in the customs service, and they are seeing to the honest collection of the duties, turning over 45 per cent. to the government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent. into a safe depositary until equitable division in case the treaty shall be ratified, among the various creditors, whether European or American.

Under the course taken, stability and peace and all the benefits of peace are already coming to Santo Domingo, danger of foreign intervention has been suspended, and there is in fact a prospect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the present treaty be ratified by the failure of the treaty shows will follow, and if other Latin-American sooner or later this Government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign governments over the island, or else may be forced itself to intervene in the island in some unpleasant fashion. Every consideration of wise policy, and, above all, every consideration of honesty and good faith, bids us meet the request of Santo Domingo as we are now trying to meet it.

We cannot consider the question of our foreign policy without at the same time considering the army and navy. The army and navy—indeed, our entire military and naval establishments—are inadequate when compared with the army of any other large nation. Our regular army we do have should be as nearly perfect as it can be and for its size as big as possible. I do not believe that an army

Army and Navy

of more than 60,000 men is needed at present in the United States, but I do believe that an army of this size should be kept at the highest point of efficiency, and that it should be increased by at least 5,000 men, and preferably by 10,000 men, as soon as it can be done without lowering the present high standard. Provision should be made for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious men over the heads of their comrades and for the retirement of all men who have reached a given age without getting beyond a given rank; the age of retirement of course changing from rank to rank. In both the Army and the Navy there should be some principle of selection, that is of promotion for merit rather than by mere seniority, and provision should be made for compelling the retirement of especially the aged officers of reputable character who possess no special efficiency.

There should be an increase in the coast artillery force, so that our coast fortifications can be in some degree adequately manned. There is pressing need for an increase and reorganization of the Medical Department of the army. In both the army and navy there must be the same thorough training for the staff in the art of war as in the fighting line. Only by such training in advance can we be sure that in time of war fields and positions of those at sea will be carried on success fully. The importance of this was shown conclusively in the Spanish American and in the Russo-Japanese wars. The work of the medical departments in the Japanese army and navy is especially worthy of study. I renew my recommendation of January 31, 1903, as to the general department of the army, and call attention to the equal importance of the needs of the staff corps of the navy. The base hospitals of the navy should be put in condition to meet modern requirements and hospital ships be provided. Unless we now provide with ample foresight for the medical needs of the army and navy appalling suffering of a preventable kind is sure to occur if ever the country goes to war.

Constant Exercise.

Our navy must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always be of greater size than the army. We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard of efficiency must not only be maintained, but increased. It does not seem to me necessary, however, that the navy should be at least in the immediate future—be increased beyond the present number of units by more than a few battleships, cruisers

units as the latter become worn out or as it becomes apparent that they are not worth repairing. We would be misled by adding a single battleship to our navy each year, the superseded or outworn vessels being laid up or broken up as are the ships now replaced.

The four single-turret monitors built immediately after the close of the civil war, for instance, are vessels which could be of little use in any modern fight. Most of the smaller cruisers and gunboats, though they serve a useful purpose so far as they are needed for international police work, would not add to the strength of our navy in a conflict with a serious foe. There is no need of providing a large increase in the number of officers, and especially in the number of enlisted men.

Seagoing torpedo boats or destroyers are indispensable, not only for making night attacks by surprise upon an enemy, but even in battle for finishing already crippled foes. Under certain circumstances submarine boats would doubtless be of use. Fuel ships are needed. The main strength of the Navy, however, lies in the battleships, the great steel ships heavily armored, heavily gunned vessels which decide the mastery of the seas. Heavy armored cruisers also play a most useful part, and unarmored cruisers, if swift enough, are very useful as scouts. Between a squadron of battleships and a squadron of cruisers the superiority of the battleships in the engine room, and the man in the engine room, considered not only individually but with reference to the way in which they work together, are even more important than the speed with which they work. No fighting ships of the first class power can be kept in full efficiency without repairs; and her crew should be kept constantly at work. It is a mistake, on that the may stand at the highest point possible.

We need additional seamen; we need a large steady force always under arms to act as a better average of training man or a better type of junior officers; but the force should be maintained as nearly as it is at present. Provision should be made for enlisting a sufficient number of apprentices every year to keep the service constantly recruited; every march, for instance, having a new class to take care of themselves under actual conditions, exactly as would be the case in an active campaign.

The number of posts in which the Army and Navy can be used should be substantially diminished and the posts that are left made more especially honor.

Promotion by mere seniority can never result in a thoroughly efficient corps of officers in the higher grades unless there accompanies it a vigorous weeding-out process.

After a certain age has been reached the average officer is unfit to do good work below a certain grade. Provision should be made for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious men over the heads of their comrades and for the retirement at all men who have reached a given age without getting beyond a given rank; the age of retirement of course changing from rank to rank. In both the Army and the Navy there should be some principle of selection, that is of promotion for merit rather than by mere seniority, and provision should be made for compelling the retirement of especially the aged officers of reputable character who possess no special efficiency.

There should be an increase in the coast artillery force, so that our coast fortifications can be in some degree adequately manned. There is pressing need for an increase and reorganization of the Medical Department of the army. In both the army and navy there must be the same thorough training for the staff in the art of war as in the fighting line. Only by such training in advance can we be sure that in time of war fields and positions of those at sea will be carried on success fully. The importance of this was shown conclusively in the Spanish American and in the Russo-Japanese wars. The work of the medical departments in the Japanese army and navy is especially worthy of study. I renew my recommendation of January 31, 1903, as to the general department of the army, and call attention to the equal importance of the needs of the staff corps of the navy. The base hospitals of the navy should be put in condition to meet modern requirements and hospital ships be provided. Unless we now provide with ample foresight for the medical needs of the army and navy appalling suffering of a preventable kind is sure to occur if ever the country goes to war.

Constant Exercise.

Our navy must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always be of greater size than the army. We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard of efficiency must not only be maintained, but increased. It does not seem to me necessary, however, that the navy should be at least in the immediate future—be increased beyond the present number of units by more than a few battleships, cruisers

Naturalization Laws

to the importance of revising by appropriate legislation our system of naturalizing aliens. I appointed that March a commission to make a careful examination of our naturalization laws, and to suggest appropriate measures to lessen the notorious abuses resulting from the improvident or unlawful granting of citizenship. This commission, composed of an officer of the Department of State, of the Department of Justice, and of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has discharged the duty imposed upon it, and has submitted a report which will be transmitted to the Congress for its consideration, and, I hope, for its favorable action.

The distinguishing recommendations of the commission are:

First—A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second—Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged and procedure.

Third—More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

Fourth—The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished, and no alien to be naturalized until at least ninety days after the filing of his petition.

Fifth—Residence for naturalize aliens to be confined to United States District Courts and to State Courts as have a law jurisdiction in civil actions in which the controversy is not less than the sum or cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States District Courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the inhabitants of such cities.

The criminal law of the United States should extend over the whole criminal process of any court of the United States throughout the entire territorial extent of our country. The decision of the criminal law, no less than of the civil, now amount to a very great evil.

There seems to be no standard of United States which provides for the punishment of a United States attorney or other officer of the Government who corruptly agrees to wrongfully do or wrongfully refrain from doing any act when a consideration for such corrupt agreement is other than one possessing money value. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation. Legislation should also be enacted to cover, explicitly, unequivocally and beyond question, breach

Breaches of trust in public service

Public-land laws

of trust in the shape of prematurely divulging official secrets by an officer or employe of the United States, and to provide a suitable penalty therefor.

So far as in my power lies each and every such wrongdoer shall be relentlessly hunted down; in no instance in the future shall he be spared.

Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public land laws. The iniquitous methods by which the monopolists have been and are being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish effective remedies. The recommendations of the Public Lands Commission upon this subject are wise and should be given effect.

The creation of small irrigated farms under the Reclamation Act is a powerful state to free homes for actual settlers, laws to foster or permit monopoly of the land.

The forest policy of the administration appears to enjoy the cordial support of the people. The great users of timber are beginning to realize the necessity for the forest preservation. Since the consolidation of all governmental forest work in the national forest service there work in the efficiency and economy, and a decided gain in the usefulness of the forest reserves to the people.

The national government already does something in connection with the preservation and maintenance of the great system of waterways, the highest development of the Mississippi; in my judgment it should do more.

To the spread of our trade in peace and the development of our flag on the high seas prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own, and seamen of our own to convey our goods to

Merchant marine

their proper markets, and in case of need to reenforce our battle line. In can not but regard as a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication between the eastern coast of South America should be chiefly under foreign control. It is to our great interest that American merchants and manufacturers should be able to send their goods to and to South America via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific coast, where we have lines of steamers rather than on the Atlantic, our merchants may be now threatened through the liberal aid bestowed by other governments on their own steam lines.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Judge Dewey
AND
SENATOR CALLENDER
Will Speak in the Mayoralty Campaign
TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1905
MUSIC HALL
Meridian St., Ward I, East Boston, at 7:30 P. M.
FANEUIL HALL
AT 8:15 P. M.
PIERPONT SCHOOL HOUSE
Hudson St., Ward 7, at 9 P. M.

Honesty
Economy with the money of the People—your money and the city's. Absolute fairness! Absolute courage!
That's Frothingham

Christmas "Wonderland"
On the Third Floor Is the Children's Paradise
Santa Claus welcomes all the Children to "Wonderland." Bring them to see the wonderful Toys, the beautiful Doils, the remarkable mechanical contrivances—and best of all, let them see the spirited Shetland ponies. One of them is the smallest Shetland in the world.
A Live Pony, Sleigh and Harness as a Prize
The child who writes the best letter to Santa Claus about "Wonderland" will receive a live Shetland Pony, Harness and Sleigh free. Dozens of other prizes for writers of letters that do not win first prize, but are worthy of a prize.
Telephone 2600 Oxford. Christmas Mail Orders Quickly Filled.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF THROUGHOUT.
HENRY SIEGEL CO.
WASHINGTON & ESSEX STS.
Eat Your Lunch in Our Palatial Restaurant—5th Floor. Music Daily.

Men's and Women's Shoes
At 1/3 Less Than the Regular Prices
And This, Too, in the Face of a Rapidly Rising Market
An Important Special Purchase and Sale involving thousands of pairs of Shoes for Men and Women. Special arrangements have been made for the quick and satisfactory handling of the crowds that will come in answer to this announcement.
The price of leather has been going up for several months, until now most dealers are asking 10c. to 50c. a pair more for shoes than ever before. Advices from authentic sources tell us that the wholesale dealers are paying in advance of 33 1-3 per cent., and charging the manufacturers only 10 per cent. advance. Those who know say that it won't be long until wholesalers are going to jump the price, and makers will consequently have to follow.
Eventually Shoes Will Cost About $1.00 a Pair More Than Ever Before
This fact should interest the thousands who need footwear. All the more in face of the fact that this purchase of $10,000 worth of standard grade shoes for men, women and children at 1-3 LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES SHOULD BE, guarantees you footwear on which we stake our reputation. And our prices enable great saving.
Women's Shoes
Women's First-Class Winter Lace Boots, made with heavy soles and uppers from velour calf, black vici kid or vici kin $1.59
Women's Button and Lace Boots, made for winter wear on stylish up-to-date lasts, narrow and wide mannish shapes, low and high heels. Every kind of leather, including shiny finish dull calf, vici kid and dongola $2.00
Balance of 500 pairs lace boots made to sell at $3.00 and $3.50, on nobby last, made from vici kid with patent leather tips; also patent colt skin $2.29
Plump Dongola Common Sense Hand-Turn Lace Boots, made for house and Sisters' wear, low heels $1.50
Women's hand-sewn cushion sole, button and lace boots, made on Dr. A. Reed's E. Z. process—make walking a pleasure and keep feet warm and dry $3.00
Women's Handsome Hand Crochet Slippers, either in solid or combination colors, made with the new pliable sole-leather, lamb-wool soli attached, will wear three ordinary soles out $1.25
Girls' Button and Lace Boots, made from plump dongola and best box calf, heavy extension soles. Special, $1.00 for 6 to 8-in. size, $1.25 for 8½ to 10½. Special, $1.50 for 11 to 2 and on the large girls' sizes, 2½ to 5½ $2.00
Men's Shoes
We have established a bargain price of $2.00 a pair on Men's Goodyear Welt Boots in our special sales for values you would pay $3.00 and $3.50 for under ordinary conditions.
500 pairs of Men's Heavy Box Calf Double Sole Boots, sizes 5 to 11, plenty of wide widths—the very best values we have ever offered $2.00
A limited quantity of Patent Colt Skin Dress Boots, Goodyear Welt soles $2.00
Men's Wide Bulldog, Box Calf, Double Sole Boots, sizes 6 to 11, for wide widths $2.00
Men's Tan and Black Opera and Everett Slippers, trimmed with patent leather band and heel, quarter sizes 6 to 11 ..... 59c
Daniel Greens, black, brown and red fur-trimmed Romeos $1.00
$1.25
Girls' Button and Lace Boots, very best grade possible. Goodyear welt, made in either plump dongola or gun metal calf. Special, $1.35, sizes 6 to 8. Special, $1.50, sizes 8½ to 10½. Special, $2.00, sizes 11 to 2. Special on large sizes, 2½ to 5½ $2.65
Girls' and Women's Heavy Black Wool Jersey Leggins

Special	39c	49c	59c
Regular	50c	75c	$1.00

W. L. DOUGLAS
THE BEST $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
$10,000 GIVEN to anyone who can disprove this statement.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5 to $7—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere.
If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
"I find W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes excel all others in quality of leather, workmanship, neatness in fitting and durability, and would recommend to all men that wish their feet nicely dressed." GEORGE ALFRED GRAY, 1125 Tremont Bldg.
BOYS SHOES, $2.00 AND $1.75.
Just the same as my men's $3.50 shoes, the same leathers, for $2.00 and $1.75.
Only Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.
CAUTION.—None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive shoe stores in the principal cities, and by the best shoe dealers everywhere.
Catalog of Fall Styles mailed free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
W. L. DOUGLAS BOSTON STORES
635-637 WASHINGTON STREET, opp. Essex Street.
291 WASHINGTON STREET, corner School Street.
82 COURT STREET, corner Howard Street.
115-117 SUMMER STREET, corner Lincoln Street.
180 HANOVER STREET.

$100 in Prizes to Those Who Guess How This Story Ends.

"THE MYSTERY OF A STUDIO"

Begin To-day to Read the Latest of the "Thinking Machine" Mystery Stories. On Saturday You Can Guess How the Story Ends and Maybe Win One of the Prizes.

"The Mystery of a Studio."

The sixth of a series of mysteries which come under the observation of Prof. Augustus S. F. X. Van Dusen, Ph.D., LL.D., etc., as cited

"The Thinking Machine,"

By

Jacques Futrelle.

Copyright, 1905, by American Journal-Examiner.

Synopsis of Preceding Part

Grace Field, a beautiful woman, model for a great picture, "Trafalmont," painted by Constans St. George, disappears mysteriously. Her roommate, Miss Ellen Stanford, describes to Hutchinson Hatch the acts of the girl before she disappeared. She had received a letter which seemed to agitate her, then next day she was gone, leaving no clue to her whereabouts. The matter is finally placed in the hands of the police. The girl gives to Hatch a scrap of paper on which appear fragmentary parts of a letter, evidently to Miss Field.

PART 2.

Having laid his story in full before his City Editor by telephone, Hutchinson Hatch sat down to consider the fragmentary writing on the scrap of paper. To him there was something significant in it, although it did not appear to his newspaper accounts of the affair for obvious reasons. After it might be established the meaning of the words—if he did.

Instantly Hatch saw that the "sday" represented a day of the week—either Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, these being the only days where the letter "s" preceded the "day." This seemed to be a definite fact, but still it meant nothing. Free, Miss Field had just been seen on Wednesday, but then—nothing.

To the next part of the fragment Hatch attached the greatest importance. It was the possibility of a threat, "ill you." Did it mean "kill you" or "will you"—or "till you"—or what did it mean? There might be dozens of other words ending in "ill" which he did not recall at the moment. His imagination hammered the phrase into his brain as "kill you."

The "to the"—the next words were clear, that meant nothing at all. The last letters were distinctly "ho" and the next might be the letter "p," and even "hop" or possibly "hope." Still, this was not at all satisfactory. If "hop" it might mean—probably did mean—a dance; if "hope," it had no clear connection. And there were other possibles, particularly as Hatch was not certain that the letter was a "p."

With the sinister phrase still in his head as a possible cause for the disappearance of Miss Field, Hatch began work on the story. First he saw the bank clerk, Victor Willis, the man whom Miss Stanford had said loved Miss Field, and whom Hatch suspected Miss Stanford loved herself. He found Willis a grim, sullen-faced young man of twenty-eight years, who could say nothing.

From that point Hatch worked vigorously for several hours. At the end of that time he had found out that on Wednesday, the day of Miss Field's disappearance, a handsome veiled woman—probably Miss Field—had called at the bank and inquired for Willis. Later Willis, urging illness, had asked to be allowed the day off and left the bank. He did not appear again until next morning.

This serious fact day did not impress any of his immediate associates with the idea that he was a newly-made bridegroom. In fact, Hatch himself had given up the idea that Miss Field had disappeared to marry—returned to reason, family or otherwise, for an elopement.

When Hatch called at the studio and home of Constans St. George, painter of the brilliant picture, "Trafalmont," to inform him of the disappearance of the model whose identity had been so long guarded, he was told that Mr. St. George was out; that is, if he were to refused to answer the door, and had not been seen about the building for a day or so. He apparently disappeared this way, his informant said, and it was supposed that he either went away or was hard at work at such times.

With these facts—and lack of facts—in his possession on Friday evening, Hatch called at the home of Professor Augustus S. F. X. Van Dusen, Ph.D., LL.D., M.A., etc., etc., etc., an eminent scientist and logician, who was known to the outside world under the popular title of The Thinking Machine. The reporter had intended merely asking a few questions of The Thinking Machine received him accordially as he ever received anybody. He merely laid his long slender fingers in the hand of the newspaper man, and bobbed his enormous head with its shock of yellow hair toward a seat. Then he seated himself and waited at the reporter through the heavy glasses which covered his blue eyes.

"Well, what is it?" he asked at last.

Hatch blushed a little guiltily.

"I don't believe this is really worth your while, Professor," he said finally. "It's just a case of a girl who disappeared. There are some things about it which are puzzling, the most puzzling of these being where she is now—but I'm afraid it is only an elopement."

The Thinking Machine dragged up a footstool, planted his small feet on it comfortably, leaned back in his chair and squinted at the ceiling.

"Go on," he said irritably.

Then Hatch told the story, beginning at the time when the picture was placed in the art museum and coming up to that point where he had seen Willis after finding the photograph and the scrap of paper. He had always found that it saved time to begin at the beginning with The Thinking Machine; he did it now as a matter of course.

"And the scrap of paper?" asked The Thinking Machine when he concluded.

"I have it here," replied the reporter.

For several minutes the scientist examined the fragment and then handed it back to the reporter.

"If one could establish some clear connection between that and the disappearance of the girl it might be valuable," he said. "As it is now it means nothing. Any number of letters might be thrown into the waste basket in the room the day she vanished, therefore dismiss this for the moment."

"But isn't it possible——?" Hatch began.

"Anything is possible, Mr. Hatch," retorted the other belligerently in that curious tone of annoyance which was his most marked characteristic. "You might as well go to see the handwriting of Shakespeare's scrawl, and see if that is his work. Even if it were, however, it is perfectly possible that it means nothing in connection with this affair."

"But, what could have happened to Miss Field?"

"Anyone of fifty things," responded the other. "She might have fallen dead in the street and been removed to a hospital or undertaking establishment; she might have been arrested for shoplifting and given a wrong name; she might have gone mad and gone away; she might have eloped with a lover—mean; she might have committed suicide; she might have been murdered. The question is not what could have happened, but what did happen to her."

"Yes, I thoroughly understand that," Hatch replied, with a slight smile. "But still I don't see——"

"Probably you don't," snapped the other. "We'll take it for granted that the still more of these things with the possible exception of eloping, killing her self was murdered. You are convinced that she did not elope. Yet you have only a photograph and one possible end of this—that is the possibility of her elopement with Willis. You don't believe she did elope with him. Well, why not with St. George?"

St. George?" gasped Hatch. "A great artist to elope with a shop girl!"

"She was his ideal in the painting of a picture which may be in one sense called the ideal, replied the other testily. "If she was his ideal for that, is it perfectly possible that she was his ideal for a wife, isn't it?"

The matter had not occurred to Hatch before in just that light. He nodded his head with a dim feeling of having been weighed and found wanting.

"Now you say, too, that St. George has not been seen around his studio for a couple of days," said the scientist. "What is more possible than that they are together somewhere?"

"I see," said the reporter. "By George—" It was understood, too, as I understand it, that St. George was in love with the model," went on The Thinking Machine. "So, I should imagine a solution of the mystery might be reached by taking St. George as the centre of the affair. Suicide may be passed by for the moment because she had no known motive for suicide; rather if she loved Willis she had every reason to live. Murder, too, may be passed for the moment—although there is a possibility that we might come back to that. Now, find and question St. George. He will listen if you make him, and then the most answer."

But his place is all closed up," said Hatch. "It is supposed he is ern."

"Possibly he might be," said The Thinking Machine. "Or it is possible that he is keeping to his studio at work—or he might even be married to Miss Field and she is there now with him."

"Well, I see no way to ascertain definitely that or is there," said the reporter, but a little puzzled wrinkle came into his face. "I suppose I'll remained on watch night and day to see if he comes out—or if anything to out to come in to him."

"That would take too long, and besides might not happen at all," said The Thinking Machine. He arose suddenly, walked to the window, looked out, returned, after a moment, and glanced at the clock on the mantel. "It is past 5 o'clock now," he commented. How long have you been on this assignment, Mr. Hatch?"

"Since 9 o'clock," said Hatch, scowling. "Well, go there now," directed the scientist. "Watch St. George in his studio. He will come out of it to-night at thirty minutes past 9. He will be running to catch a car, and you must follow him. Do you understand?"

Why, what—and Hatch grinned, a weak, puzzled grin.

"You will somewhere where he can't see you when he comes out," the other went on. "When he does he has to look at the door open. If he does enter his studio, but if you find there any trace of Miss Field, and then, on his return, meet him at the outer door, ask him what you please and come to see me to-morrow morning. He will be out of his studio about 9 o'clock."

Vaguely Hatch felt that the scientist was talking with sort of rot, but he had seen this strange mind bring as many odd things to pass that he did not doubt him, even if it were absurd on its face.

At thirty-six minutes past nine to night," said the reporter, and he glanced at his watch.

"Come to see me to-morrow after you see the handwriting of Willis and St. George," directed the scientist. "Then you may also tell me just what happens to-night."

Hutchinson Hatch felt like a fool. He was sitting in a darkened corner of the hall, just a few feet from St. George's studio door, precisely half past nine o'clock. He had been there for seven minutes and had strange power was he doing rather if she loved Willis she had every reason to live. Murder, too, may be passed for the moment—although there is a possibility that we might come back to that. Now, find and question St. George. He will listen if you make him, and then the most answer."

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BALFOUR OUT LIBERALS TO ASSUME POWER

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Confers With King and Will Form New Cabinet.

WILL IGNORE ROSEBERY

LONDON, Dec. 5.—After being in conference for an hour this morning with King Edward, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader of the House of Commons, accepted the position of Premier, which was tendered yesterday by Arthur Balfour, and agreed to form a new cabinet. On Campbell-Bannerman's return to his house a statement to this effect was issued, but no other announcement has yet been made.

It is predicted that Rosebery will be ignored in the makeup of the new cabinet, and that John Morley will be one of the chief advisers of Sir Henry in drawing up the list of his official family which will be presented to his majesty.

LASTERS OUT, FACTORY SHUT

LYNN, Dec. 5.—George A. Creighton & Son's shoe factory at No. 27 Willow street is closed and nearly 600 men and women are idle.

Several conferences between members of the firm and Brisbee Agent Elmer Robinson of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which has the lasters on file affiliated, failed, and all other departments in the factory were obliged to stop work, because no shoes were being lasted.

The question involved is the increase of prices to be paid for two grades of work. The question of leaving the matter to arbitration has been discussed, and Richard Barry of the State Board of Conciliation has been in the city looking the ground over.

AUTOISTS MUST SPY WALKERS

The auto driver must dodge the pedestrian, not the pedestrian the auto. The full bench of the Supreme Court has decided, in the case of Della Bella against St. John D. Taylor of Fall River, brought for damages for being run down by his automobile, that there is no such principle of law generally requiring a pedestrian when lawfully upon the highway to be continuously looking or listening to ascertain if autoists are approaching, under the penalty, if injured, that his negligence will be conclusively presumed.

The woman had recovered a verdict of $500, but the defendant had claimed that she herself was not careful in not seeing the auto approaching.

CHRONIC DISEASES

I cure where others fail. My long experience in this specialty has been acquired in curing cases in both men and women, from the slightest to the most complicated and tenacious by my absolutely painless method, without the use of the knife. No cutting. No blood. No pain. Such acids and nature's poisons as mercury, potash, strychnine, etc., etc. My own method of treatment is all its own and the blood and nerve tonics I use produce wonders. I cure diseases of men only. Call for free book or other physician's book.

FREE CONSULTATION FREE EXAMINATION

Dr. James M. Solomon

24 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays till 9. Sundays 10 to 2.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABOR COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

President John J. Hynes, Business Agent John F. Kennedy, Alexander Campbell, Frank R. Faulkner and William Harding-ton to represent the Boston Allied Metal Workers' Union No. 17 as delegates to the New England Conference of Sheet Metal Workers, to be held in Castle Square Hall next Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Thirty-eight delegates, representing ten cities in the New England States, are expected to attend the convention, which will be presided over by Grand Vice-President John H. Winfield.

General Organizer F. J. Downey of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, is expected here to-morrow to attend the conference. He will also speak at next Monday night's meeting of the Boston local.

Local No. 17 has nominated the following officers, to be elected next Monday night: President, John J. Hynes (for third term); vice-president, Frank K. Faulkner and William Bagley; recording secretary, John F. Kennedy; financial secretary, Jos. Kipper; treasurer, H. O. Morton, conductor, D. Hasset; warden, Peter Brandt; trustees to be held December 15 in Palme Memorial Hall.

TO VISIT MAYOR WHELTON.

Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 16, has appointed a committee to visit Mayor Whelton and request the enforcement of the eight-hour law in city institutions.

It has decided to hold the annual ball February 9 to raise funds.

"L" ROAD CONDEMNED.

Following the lead of Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, Carpenters' Union, No. 67, has adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Boston Elevated Railway Company in employing women and girls in the various ticket offices of the Elevated system.

TRAINMEN ELECT MONAHAN.

E. C. Monahan will be installed as master of Lodge No. 97, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, at the next meeting. The corps of office will also be given to the following newly-elected officers: Vice master, T. G. Roberts; secretary, Benjamin Rudnick; C. H. Blodgett; collector, P. J. Moran; journal agent, W. E. Noble; chaplain, C. W. Woodcock; conductor, J. F. Dewey; warden, F. F. Lambert; inner guard, S. S. Abbott; outer guard, H. J. Lafrize; medical examiner, Dr. S. E. Tarpey; grievance committee, Providence division, Rob Greenwood, chairman, S. B. Bradford, secretary, and J. H. York; grievance committee, South Boston freight terminal, T. G. Roberts, chairman, Howard Cameron, secretary, and W. Devine; grievance committee, Mystic division, A. J. Allen, chairman, E. C. Monahan, secretary and D. F. Corcoran.

LATHERS' SMOKE TALK.

The first of a series of smoke talks to be held during the Winter by Iron Furnees and Metal Lathers' Union, No. 1,850, K. of L., was given last night in No. 45 Eliot street.

The principal speaker was William Hooper. An entertainment was given by a quartette consisting of William Crooks, Frank Wood, George Hooper and Daniel Mahoney. The assembly room rents on the second Monday at No. 45 Eliot street.

LABOR NOTES.

Business Agent Bagley reported business good at last night's meeting of Bricklayers' Union No. 22.

John J. Linehan was indorsed by several unions last night as a trades union candidate for the Board of Aldermen from Ward 9, as a member of Bricklayers' Union No. 3.

The Shoe Repairers' Union elected the following officers: President, William Sweeney; vice-president, Joseph Cunningham; financial secretary, John M. Duffy; Treasurer, Martin Sullivan; delegates to the Boston Central Labor Union, Sweeney, Duffy, Cunningham and Sullivan.

Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 10,953, A. F. of L., holds its third annual ball to-night in Palme Memorial Hall.

Machinists' Lodge No. 264 elects officers Thursday night at Wells Memorial Building.

Officers will be nominated by Writers' Union No. 96 next Monday night at No. 1190 Washington street.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. Hallock's FREE REMEDIES FOR MEN

Dr. Hallock's S. C. Capsules for Bladder and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism and for all irritations or ulceration of the mucous membranes, particularly of the urinary and genital organs, quickly relieves discharges of any nature with soothing inflammation; superior to cubebs, copaiba and injections; cures in from 24 to 48 hours; $1 at office, or by mail. Valuable information sealed with each box.

Dr. Hallock's Electric Pills, a positive cure for nervous and physical debility, impotence, loss of nerve power, weak back, dullness for memory, lack of energy, pimples on face, sexual weakness, etc.; $1 for one week's trial or receipt of $5 cents to pay postage.

All acute and chronic private diseases and means of men and all diseases of the blood, blood poison, ulcers or sores, rheumatism, etc., successfully treated and cured privately by expert specialists. Consultation and advice free.

Office hours daily, 9 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. HALLOCK CO.,

110 Court St., Boston, Mass.

Between Bowdoin Sq. and Sudbury St.; 35 years at the same place.

Free Electric Belt for Men until cured. If you suffer from debility, atrophy, enlarged veins, sluggish brain, rheumatism, lame back, nervousness or any weak organs. Use it 60 days, and if cured pay me. If not, refund. Price, $5 up, when cured. No deposit or collateral. Call or send for free book. Call to-day and take one along to your friends. Consultation free. D. G. SANDEN, 1151 Broadway, near 27th st., N. Y. 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 1. Established 40 years.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$200—Restaurant, fitted complete, great location; rent, $18. GRANITE STATE OFFICE, 721 Washington st.

$500—Light groceries, wonderfully large trade, rent $18. GRANITE STATE OFFICE, 721 Washington st.

$500—Variety, Lunch, etc.; sickness causes door; rent $18. GRANITE STATE OFFICE, 721 Washington st.

MONEY IN ALFALFA—Alfalfa lands of South-ern California, Arizona and New Mexico bear from two to three crops annually, yielding from $40 to $60 to the cutting; price per ton $10 to $15. For full particulars address LOS ANGELES EXAMINER, Los Angeles, Cal., Dept. 12.

MONEY MADE IN MILLIONS—From $300 to $500 an acre clear profit from Alfalfa lands in Southern California. For detail send 10 cents in stamps to the LOS ANGELES EXAMINER, Los Angeles Examiner Building, Los Angeles, Cal., Dept. 12.

WE WANT to sell your property; send us a first-class boat bearing quarry mine, half mile from deep water; send a full description, stating lowest cash price. Address WM. L. McCANDLESS, Ingot, Shasta County, Cal.

THE ASSISTANCE of capital required to reap the rich harvest of profits in a well-established business. JNO. F. GRAY, 4 Cor. st., Portsmouth, N. H.

WILLIAMS and pool parlor for sale; established 20 years; good reasons for selling. Apply 1 Bowdoin sq., Boston.

DRUG STORE, 1,200 Mendon st., E. Boston, for sale or to let; low rent. Call or write G. B. Richardson, 1,200 Mendon st., E. Boston.

$600—FINE CORNER variety store, full stock, fixtures, etc.; must be sold at once; a rare bargain. BISHOP, 59 Washington st.

$150—LIGHT GROCERY, fruits, candy, cigars, tools, etc., living rooms connected; $75 rent. BISHOP, 59 Washington st.

DRY GOODS and millinery store to let, best corner, best location in Cambridge. Address B. C., 6 LEAVITT, Sanford, Me.

$175—LUNCH ROOM, rent right will give $25 a week. Owner going to hospital; soap. BISHOP, 59 Washington st.

NEWLY furnished 12 room lodging house, must clear at once; over $150 monthly. Apply 71 Appleton st.

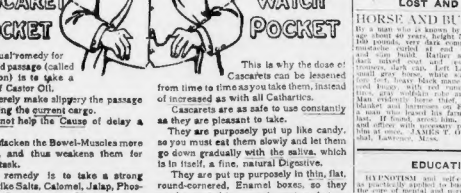
How to Exercise the Bowels

Your intestines are lined inside with millions of little suckers, that draw the Nutrition out of food as it passes them.

But, if the food passes too slowly, it decays before it gets through. Then the little suckers draw Poison from it instead of Nutrition.

This Poison makes a Gas that injures your system more than the food should have nourished it.

You see, the food is Nourishment or Poison, just according to how long it stays in transit.



The usual remedy for this delayed passage (called Constipation) is to take a big dose of Castor Oil.

This merely makes slippery the passage for unloading the current cargo.

It does not help the Cause of delay a trifle.

It does slacken the Bowel-Muscles more than ever, and thus weakens them for their next task.

Another remedy is to take a strong Cathartic, like Salts, Calomel, Jalap, Phosphate of Sodium, Aperient Water, or any of those mixed.

What does the Cathartic do?

It merely flushes out the Bowels with a waste of Digestive Juice, not flowing into the intestines through the tiny suckers.

* * *

But, the Digestive Juice we waste in doing this today is needed for tomorrow's natural Digestion. We cannot afford to lose it.

That's why Cascarets are the only safe cathartic to take daily.

This is why the dose of Cascarets can be lessened from time to time as you find best, instead of increased as with all Cathartics.

Cascarets are as safe to use constantly as they are pleasant to take.

They are purposely put up like candy, so you must eat them slowly and let them go down gradually with the saliva, which is in itself, a fine, natural Digestive.

They are put up purposely in thin, flat, round-cornered, Enamel boxes, so they can be carried in a vest pocket, or in a woman's purse, all the time, without bulk or trouble.

Because the time to take a Cascaret is not only when you are Sick, but when you first suspect you need one. Price 10c a box.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

A sample and the famous booklet, "Curse of Constipation," Free for the asking. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

BIG BARGAIN SALE Of Pianos. Terms $5 Down, $1 Week

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS GREAT SALE.

Chickering Uprights $40 and $50 Stool and scarf; good for beginners; same price at home; storage one year. ROXBURY STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

Gabler Upright $59 A very fine piano in every way; small size, but powerful tone; may be seen at our warerooms this week; easy terms. ROXBURY STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

Ivers & Pond Upright $85 Mahogany case, 3 pedals, in fine condition; usually sold at $300 to $350; our special price for this week $85; terms, $5 down, $1 per week. ROXBURY STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury.

Chickering Mahogany Upright $35 Rich mahogany case, 3 pedals, full size, original tone; if you are looking for a good piano at a low price, this is the greatest opportunity you ever get. ROXBURY STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury.

Kranich & Bach Upright, Brass Trimmed, New Scale, warranted 10 years; this piano is an extended condition and warranted; why not buy a warranted piano for the price you pay for a second-hand one? ROXBURY STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury.

Free delivery in unmarked wagons to each person bringing our ad and showing us that they read this valuable paper.

PIANO SLAUGHTER

SEVERAL nice upright pianos which must be sold at once; $175 cash will buy choice; worth $300. $40 and $50; nearly new mahogany uprights, 3 pedals, latest style; $5 down, $1 per week; $95; no high rents, no salaries or commissions to be paid; we have no other stores; we are the only Boston warerooms; storage $200 to any part of the city; pianos delivered free; we are closing out our entire stock; we must see us at once and close out the agents' prices. WAREHOUSE SALESROOMS, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass.

MILLER PIANO, beautiful case, rich, mellow tone, cost $450 when new; owner leaving city and must sell at once; will take $150 cash; easy terms if you have the money. V 182, Boston American.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Vose & Sons Uprights $60 Full octave, splendid instrument in this well-known make; terms, $5 down, $1 per week. ROXBURY WAREHOUSE, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass.

Wood Mahogany Upright $39 3 pedals, just as good as new; sells for a great deal more; terms, $5 down, $1 per week; this piano is at once; easy terms. ROXBURY STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury.

Steinway and Fischer Pianos $85 Back in new condition; your choice of either for $85; terms, $5 down, $1 per week; these pianos it will not pay you to call at once. ROXBURY STORAGE SALESROOMS, 725 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass.

We offer at this sale exceptional bargains in used and new upright pianos at prices that will surprise you; every piano sold with our guarantee bill; we have no polished floors, that is why we can sell pianos at such low prices; you do not want to walk a mile every time you want to buy a piano; we have no high rents, big salaries or commissions to pay; we have the largest line of Fischer pianos in Boston; we have no other stores or buildings

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

REAL TEST WILL COME TO-DAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It seems that the Red Cross Society has overlooked a bet in neglecting to have a corps of nurses with a Beer sur portion of supplies for the wounded at the Garden for the next twenty-four hours. It looks as though the bike riders are trying to cut into the game and run me a dead heat for the accident championship. The element of misfortune is seldom counted seriously by the boys before the race starts, and the term, "barring accidents," is seldom used by aspirants for the long grind honors.

It is my opinion that the lungs of the riders are seriously affected on the second or third day of the race by the stifling tobacco smoke, which was so thick in the Garden last night that a wag seized near me suggested that Pat Powers cut it in squares and sell it for fuel in opposition to the Coal Trust. It is an assured fact that no athlete would train for a contest in a place where there was a quantity of smoke to be inhaled by a pair of pure-air, hungry lungs. Consequently when compelled to live for days in a smoke-laden building the lungs go bad and cause the weakest spot of the rider's system to give way.

Today will really be the crucial test with the contestants, for with any hearty, well-trained athletes, their vitality will carry them through twenty four hours of the hardest sort of exertion. But when such enormous drains are made on the reserve strength and stamina of a man, he must be strong. Indeed, to keep on for day after day performing a task which nature in its wisdom never set a human being. The man who goes through the first three days of a six-day race usually survives until the finish, at least he does as far as the physical end is concerned, but the nerve of any man is likely to fail and cause him to drop out in an apparent physical collapse.

It is a matter of record that the knee of a six-day rider gives the first warning of the rebellion of an outraged nature. It is here that the heaviest burden is placed, and a more delicate part of a man is hard to locate. I laid in a hospital three months after an injury to my knee in a bicycle racing accident ten years ago. All of my automobile accidents combined have not caused me that much trouble. I have seen nothing during the past twenty-four hours that has caused me to change my mind as to the chance of Moran and MacLean to be returned winners, although there is a strong tip going around among the wise ones on the Bedell brothers. I am sorry Goodell is out of it, for he was always a square rider and a favorite among the bunch. Nat can told me in his dressing room that he had given himself until Wednesday morning to regain the penalized lap, and the genius in his eyes assured me that he will be the cause of many heart-breaking sprints even if he does not get the lap.

BARNEY OLDFIELD.

"TERRIBLE TERRY" M'GOVERN IS IN TOWN AGAIN DOING SOME STUNTS WITH HIS SPARRING PARTNER AT THE OLD HOWARD.

Little Terry is a great favorite in the Hub and received a warm reception when he appeared. He and his manager, Joe Humphreys, are busy making plans for future ring battles. Either Nelson or Britt will likely be the former champion's next opponent.

BRITT IS AFTER TERRY

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Unless Battling Nelson gets a hustle on him, James Edward Britt will be the man to face "Terrible Terry" McGovern in Philadelphia in January or sooner if Terry says so. When Britt learned today that Nelson had offered terms to Terry, which McGovern may not accept, Britt announced himself prepared to give Terry a match under more favorable conditions.

Nelson offers Terry a match in Quakertown during the last week in January, provided Nelson gets 65 per cent. of the gross receipts, and insists that McGovern must weigh 133 pounds when he steps into the ring. Battling to do the same. Nelson says he will not fight McGovern under any other conditions. When Britt heard this he said:

Nelson had better get down off his high horse and do some fighting. I am going to beat him to this match. I will leave for New York Sunday night and will see McGovern and offer him fair bet terms than Nelson has named. This is the last week with the burlesque show and I am going to do a lot of fighting. I'll box McGovern six rounds in Philadelphia, and I don't think he will turn down my offer. I will not state the exact terms, but Nelson will look like an expensive opponent when I do.

Tom Jones has offered a big guarantee to box the same night Nelson and Terry do if they meet in Philadelphia, but I won't do that. If I cannot get McGovern I'll fight Corbett or any one else in Philadelphia that the press of New York deem a good mark.

Both Britt and Nelson are appearing here this week.

PUSHING WORK ON THE NEW RACE COURSE

Special to the Boston American.

SALEM DEPOT, N. H., Dec. 5.—Work is being pushed on the new track, and turfmen will be astonished when they attend the meetings next Summer.

The course is practically graded, and they are a duplicate of those at Saratoga. In the centre is a mile steeplechase, a magnificent oval a hundred feet wide and as level as a billiard table. Outside of this comes the mile and an eighth track, of similar width and grading. Touching this and breaking into it is the mile and a quarter straightaway, which is said to be the finest in the world.

The grandstand will be four hundred feet long, and one hundred feet deep. It will seat nearly twenty thousand persons. The field stand is of similar size. The clubhouse will be one of the finest of its kind in any resort in the world. The course will contain 200 stalls, while the manager's home will be almost as fine a building as there is in the entire State.

The stabling accommodations are magnificent. There will be sixty rooms of these houses for the horses, and each will have twenty-five rooms. They are not stalls. Connected with each is a kitchen and sitting room and a separate building, while the park will maintain a magnificent club house for the jockeys and another for the visiting hands. Some of these buildings some work has been done. Of the two thousand employees now working five hundred of them are carpenters.

To give an idea of the farms have been swept away, hills cut down and homes demolished.

An idea of the patronage which the managers hope to secure may be gleaned from the following facts: Trains will leave New York at midnight and arrive at the grounds without a change of cars in six and one half hours. Already the Boston and Maine R. R. has arranged for special running into the grounds from all directions. Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Portsmouth, Manchester, Nashua and Keene will be reached by numerous lines of trolley cars will come from every direction.

CONNOR LEADER AT HOLY CROSS

WORCESTER, Dec. 5.—George S. L. Connor, '07, of Holyoke has been unanimously elected captain of the Holy Cross football team of 1906. Capt. Connor has played end on three Holy Cross eleven.

MURPHY BEATS ALF GREENWOOD

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—About 600 sports attended the initial sing of the Columbus A. C., on West Fifty-ninth street, last night. The contests were three-round bouts with no decision.

Tommy Murphy put it all over Alf Greenwood.

NELSON SAW THE KNOCKOUT

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Gus Gardner of Philadelphia knocked out C. M. McCarty in the first part of the fifth round of what might have been a twelve-round go.

Battling Nelson was an interested spectator at the ringside.

EASTERNERS MEET DEC. 12.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—President Harry L. Taylor has called a meeting of the Eastern League at 10 a. m. on Dec. 12, at the Victoria Hotel, New York city.

AMATEUR PIN LEAGUE IS BOOMING

BY TEN STRIKE.

Commercial and Newtowne started the ball rolling in the Amateur Massachusetts Pin League before one of the largest audiences that has taken in a bowling match at the Newtowne's alleys for many seasons. The recurrence of the old familiar face in the bowling circle is one of the features of the week. This old league, still true to the big pin style of game, is composed of six clubs, and its schedule carries well into February.

A number of old faces are missing this year for Charlestown and Boston Athletic have dropped from the ranks. Although they are greatly missed, the strength is very complete with Commercial, Newtowne, Dudley, Bond, A. A., Arlington Boat and Central, and some red-hot games can be looked for, as usual, this Winter.

Lothrop, with 277, won the weekly roll off at the Old Colony alleys. Davis, with 275, was second and Putnam, with 272, took third prize.

* * *

Warren Brown, who spends most of his time at the Somerset alleys, is said to be after a return match with C. W. Henry, the Worcester roller, who defeated him a few weeks ago.

MAY SWAP JACK HARPER FOR KITSON

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—"It is a fact that there is now a deal pending between the Detroit and Cincinnati clubs for the transfer of Pitcher Frank Kitson of the Tigers to the Reds, in exchange for Jack Harper," said President Herrmann. "But I hardly think the trade will be made. The exchange was suggested by the Detroit club, and we are considering it; that is as far as the matter has gone.

"From what I can hear it would not be an even trade, and I feel that we might do better with so valuable a man as Harper. Kitson has been pitching for a good many years, and seems to be showing little inclination. We want some one on whom we can depend from the start of the season—and Kitson does not come under this head. However, the deal has not been closed or declared off as yet. We'll do a little more investigating before giving a final answer.

LEWIS DEFEATS COTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Harry Lewis of this city had no difficulty in defeating Arthur Cote of Biddeford, Me., at the Washington Sporting Club. Lewis was too fast and too clever for the aggressive New Englander.

In the semi-windup Jimmy Devine of this city easily defeated Willie Schumacher of New York.

In His Bouts at the Howard, McGovern Shows Himself to Be THE SAME OLD TERRY

Some de goods, Terry!" sang out an urchin at the Old Howard yesterday afternoon, when Terrible Terry McGovern made his appearance for the first time in this city in a boxing sketch.

And the expression was wildly echoed by the thousands that packed the theatre, as no more popular knight of the padded glove lives to-day in the hearts of the ring followers, for there never was a style in the ring that caught the crowd as the kind that carried him to success.

After the opening scrap that greeted Terry there was a lull in the enthusiasm as Terry started in to box three lively rounds with Johnny Burdick, the Hatfield featherweight, who has been his training partner, but the fierce action displayed by the Terrible one left no doubt in the minds of the spectators that he had entirely recovered from his setback of health of a year ago, and it was generally agreed that Terry was once more the invincible one, and is still in the limelight of pugilism.

Joe Humphreys, who is looking after the interests of Terry, received a telegram from Billy Nolan, manager of Battling Nelson, just prior to the afternoon performance, to the effect that Nelson would meet Terry if he received forty-five per cent. of the purse, and that the date suggested as January 26 was satisfactory at Philadelphia.

"This fellow Nolan is the limit," said Humphreys, discussing the dispatch. "He is what I'll do. I'll agree to have Terry meet Nelson, winner take all, if he will make 128 pounds ringside. Or will fight on the forty-five per cent. winner and thirty-five per cent. loser basis if we can agree on some representatives to act as judges at the fight.

"The idea of Nolan asking for the big end of the purse is ridiculous, as Terry would be the drawing card in Philadelphia, and I have already been asked by some big clubs in New York for blocks of seats, no matter what the prices are. I figure that it would at least be a $15,000 house that would turn out to see Terry and Nelson in the ring, even if it is only for six rounds.

"I have held off from booking Terry in theatrical engagements, simply waiting for Nolan to make up his mind what he would do in order to get in a few weeks' training.

"I know that Nelson is the champion lightweight and may have the right to dictate terms, but he does not consider that at 130 lb. Weights Terry would have the worst of it by several pounds. That's the trouble. Terry has always been obliged to fight boys heavier than himself.

"I know that Terry has regained his terrific punch, as he showed when he put it on Tommy Murphy in his last match, and I predicted in that fight that Terry would win inside of two rounds if he got his punch over."

McGovern gave every appearance of being something like his old self as he peeled off three six foot rounds as were ever seen on the Howard stage, and there was no stop while the boys were in the ring.

Terry gives an illustration of how he put Tommy Murphy to sleep by planting his right on Burdick's jaw, which is done very realistically.

A bunch of Terry's Hub friends were on hand to welcome him and wish him success in his coming battle with Nelson, if he gets it.

SPEED WON'T COUNT IN THIS RACE

The French Automobile Club is considering a new form of long-distance racing that is likely to become popular. It is a race of 5,000 kilometres, and regularity of running rather than speed will be the object of the race. The matter is now in the hands of the racing committee of the Automobile club of France.

The race has practically been decided upon in principle, and four subcommittees have been formed to deal with the classification of entries, the route, work, the itinerary and the fetes in connection with the contest.

The route proposed runs from Paris to the bounds of Belgium, passing over Northern Italy and Lower Austria to Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Cologne, Brussels and Paris.

SPORTING NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

BASEBALL.

We don't hear of Jack Chesbro receiving any more additions to his stable from Owner Frank Farrell of the Highlanders. Every pitcher has his day and makes way for another.

* * *

The outlaw has rung down on the diamond season, but the managers are basking over the Southern territory and getting ready plans for the early campaign.

* * *

Hobe Ferris, the effervescent diamond star, is wearing the wooded district of southern New England in search of Bear Rabbit, and is keeping the market stocked with game.

* * *

The effort to get Russia back in the game proved a dismal failure. The big fellow would rather stick to his tip cart.

* * *

Here is a fan's dope on the prospects of the National League season next season: Chicago has a Chance, and Pittsburg and more Brains the Pirates might have. There is liable to be something doing by the Phillies. New York Ames to win. Brooklyn Superbas to be in the Running. Boston Beaneaters, Cincinnati will battle for second as all Hazards. St. Louis has signed Spade and should dig up a good team, but they Ardelt hadda to. "Hazards" is the puzzle now in this dream.

* * *

Willie Keeler will return to Harvard in the early Spring to give instructions in the art of sticking. There are none better than Wee Willie to get the Harvard boys in trim.

* * *

Lee Tannehill's fate with the Chicago Americans is in the balance. He is a grand fielder, but can't hit a little bit. This caused he said of brother Jesse, who is one of the best batting twirlers.

* * *

Mike Donlin and Gilbert, the two Giants, have opened a saloon in New York. Business is pretty brisk with such a pair of popular ones acting as bouts.

BOXING.

Terry McGovern was passing through Hartford yesterday. He said to a friend, "Let me see, Young Corbett beat me here four years ago. To be beat me all right, but I'm better off than he is to-day." And there's moral in that.

* * *

Arthur Cote and his manager, Billy Hamilton, will remain in Philadelphia for a while, as he has engagements at the National and Washington Clubs. He made good on his first appearance, taking on such a hard proposition as Gus Gardner.

* * *

The sports in Philadelphia have gone wild over the work of Rouse O'Brien. They say that Showboy never saw such a fast go as his mill with Johnny Dwyer.

* * *

Portland fans are bound to see another whirlwind bout when Harry Kibbe of Chelsea and Larry Connolly of South Boston come together at the Essex Athletic Club on Dec. 15. They are both fast, earnest youngsters and slugging lightweights.

* * *

Kid Rogers writes the fighting editor that he is retiring a la Jeffries, but he is a leather slinger, and is willing to drop the knocking instrument long enough to slow short the career of nine of the best air artists who scale in the vicinity of 120 pounds.

* * *

That new club of Tom O'Rourke's, down in New Jersey, where twenty-round contests will be fought, has got to "show" fast before any of the top notchers will take a chance. Joe Humphries passed up an offer for McGovern to go there on sight.

* * *

John L. Sullivan, Jr., well-known as a prelim boy in the Hub last Winter, is now the Irish champion and is being lasted as a second John L. over in Erin. He is being lauded and is the whole thing as a fighter in the estimation of the Britishers.

BOWLING.

Hastings of the Employers Insurance League team is having little trouble leading his league. He won last night against the Boiz five with ease.

* * *

"Old Silver" Footman, known to every bowler in Boston, is doing little work on the alleys this season. "Foot" has opened a "photo shop" on Blue Hill avenue and is said to be making a howling success of it.

* * *

Dave Wilton, the crack Noddle bowler, who is now leading the Boston Casuals, is one of the most consistent men at the game. He rolls a medium speed ball, which rather favors with the triangle whenever it lands.

* * *

Hack of the Sudbury team hasn't struck his true gait yet, but was to the youngsters who always flash at the top early in the season, when the "grand old man" begins to hit them up properly.

* * *

The newly organized Sudbury Industrial League has already proven itself one of the strongest in Boston. At every match the alleys are crowded with admirers, who whoop themselves hoarse in endeavor to cheer their favorites on to victory.

BURKE'S

Dublin Bottled Guinness STOUT

A Delicious Beverage—Wholesome and Easily Digested.

THE DUBLIN BOTTLING

An Absolutely Pure Malt and Hop Product.

THE BEST MUSTY ALE in BOSTON With Choice Wines & Liquors
BLEILER'S CAFE
82 BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON

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ULCERS Yield to no treatment, having no chance after short; the system is left CONTRACTED DISEASES Need prompt treatment, the permanent injury will result. Cure now; delay may cause destruction. KIDNEY AND BLADDER Troubles treated by most methods. I never resort to the old fashioned methods. Science has taught that this is not necessary in any case.
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$2 To Cure Private Disease
A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Why pay more? I cure Blood Poison and all private diseases. All communications strictly confidential. I will restore lost vigor in young or old. Free consultation Hours 10 to 7; Sun. 2 to 5. DR. HAYDN Medical Co., 220 Tremont Street.

Boston American Daily Home Magazine

WILL HATS AS BIG AS THESE EVER BE SEEN ON THE STREETS?

THE MOST CUMBERSOME HEADGEAR EVER WORN ON THE STAGE

WHEN does a husband feel most like a martyr? When his wife hands over a hat bill in two figures to him, of course.

But he should there and then thank his lucky star that he was not predestined to be a theatre manager.

If he managed a chorus of any popular musical at a staggering disregard of cost.

One hat of a chorus girl may cost thirty or forty dollars. The mammoth poppy hats that are worn by are of black chenille, strongly wired on. From tip to tip they measure twenty-two inches in diameter.

comedy of to-day he would foot hat bills that run well up into the hundreds.

It's a pleasant relaxation to see a spectacular play, the poppy chorus now in Boston are masterpieces of where gay coloring, lights and extravagant chorus the milliner's art. Each hat is made of China silk. effects riot, but it's the kind of amusement that is run fluted by an ingenious arrangement of wires to represent the petals of the poppy.

These hats look cumbersome, but they weigh less than half a pound. The cost, however, far exceeded a pound. And multiply the cost of each dainty headgear by twenty or twenty-five, and the result is a hat bill for which the one that the average husband meets isn't a marker.

The bulb centre is of green silk, and the stamens These pretty poppy hats are worn by the girls in the "Wizard of Oz" at the Boston Theatre. They are the biggest hats ever worn on the stage or in society.

Thought Magnets

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

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WITH each strong thought, with every earnest longing
For aught thou deemest needful to thy soul
Invisible forces are set thronging
Between thee and that goal.

'Tis only when some sudden weakness alters
And changes thy desire, or makes it less,
That this mysterious army ever falters
Or stops short of success.

Thought is a magnet, and the longed-for pleasure,
Or boon, or aim, or object is the steel,
And its attainment hangs but on the measure
Of what thy soul can feel.

Which Type of Men Do Women Like Best?

The WIT? The GENTLE? The HANDSOME MAN? The ATHLETE? The MASTERFUL MAN? The EVERYDAY MAN?

By Beatrice Fairfax

I THINK women are rather afraid of the witty man.

Wit is often perilously near sarcasm, and women are not always able to distinguish between the two.

It is claimed by men that woman has not a very keen sense of humor.

If this be so, perhaps it explains her lack of appreciation of the wit.

The witty man is apt to sacrifice everything and every person on the altar of his wit.

Women love earnestness in a man and the wit is seldom earnest.

You may laugh merrily when he is witty at the expense of your friends, but underneath you have the uneasy feeling that you never can tell when your own turn may come.

Wit is a very dangerous quality. It makes few conquered friends.

Woman would rather man did not think of her at all than that he saw her in an amusing light.

She is earnest and she wants to be taken earnestly.

Most types of man she understands, but with the wit she is all at sea.

She can't answer him in his own coin, and not to answer him at all is intolerable.

So she keeps quiet and disapproves of him.

She values him as a guest at dinner, but as a fireside companion she has little use for him.

She would never dream of confiding in him, for her poor little confidences might be the subject of a jest, not meet him on equal ground.

She admires him as the possessor of something she does not quite comprehend, but she does not love him.

Even the witty woman (and in spite of what man may aver to the contrary, there are some witty women) does not care for a wit as a husband.

For she is a woman before she is a wit and she knows that the temptation to be witty will always get the best of him, that even those he loves will not be exempt from its ruling power.

The queer thing about it is that the wit is the last person to relish wit when it is directed against himself. He can be very funny where others are concerned, but he does not care to be a butt himself.

A witty remark which may delight half a dozen people may also bitterly humiliate and embarrass a seventh.

The subject of the remark rarely appreciates it.

Woman's intuitive perception tells her very quickly when a man is making fun of her, even though the insinuations be carefully veiled.

Of all the qualities which she could dispense with in man I think wit would come first.

She likes him to be jolly and amusing, but she is afraid of wit.

In fact, the man himself, she objects to being made a laughing stock, and she knows well that those who come under the merciless lash of the wit's tongue are in danger of being made so.

And so I think it is safe to assert that the wit is not the type of man that women like best.

She is a little afraid of him. She does not understand him and she can-

This Suit Costs Only $19 IN PARIS.

HERE is a photograph of a sample gown shown among more than a hundred others by a dressmaking establishment in Paris. They make this suit to order for $19. It is interesting to compare it with Boston dressmakers' Winter styles and prices.

The Proper Gown to Wear and Just When to Wear It

Women Should Study the Fine Art of Wearing the Right Dress at the Right Time

THE art of dress can be studied from two points of view—that of the social critic as well as that of the dressmaker.

Dress in its details is admirably dealt with in fashion sheets, but something may be said on woman's toilet from the point of view of smart society.

"What to wear" is a weighty question, but "when to wear it" seems of equal importance. American society is becoming more complicated year by year. We are wealthy and luxurious, but also, happily, an energetic, athletic race, with many interests, occupations and amusements. The society woman of today affords a striking contrast to her predecessor of the early colonial days. The great lady of those days stayed by her own fireside, while the smart woman of 1905 prefers a life of action and the free, fresh air of Heaven.

She rides, shoots, golfs, motors, travels fast and far, goes racing for pleasure, and to town for business. Besides, we are more cultured now than were the women of those bygone years. Our taste has improved, we have an eye for color, and an increased sense of the suitable and seasonable.

General rules shall be dealt with first. Certain details of dress seem to be the sign mark of the best set. One of these is extreme neatness, another a perfect suitability to the wearer and the occasion, and a certain reserved simplicity can also be made extremely effective.

In short, there is a definite style in costume, not entirely a matter of taste or of money, which stamps a smart woman and can only be acquired by acute and constant observation. The virtue of neatness shows itself in the way that clothes are worn, the smooth perfection of hair-dressing, and the snowy freshness of frills, vests, ruffles, muslin, petticoats, and so on.

Then, the crime of being "aftermonish" in the morning seems a heinous one among well-dressed women. To walk on the street early in the day wearing a velvet or taffeta frock, and a big hat wreathed with flowers is to show one's self out of touch with the taste of the twentieth century.

Don't Wear Shams

Indeed, the wearing of all shams, such as false pearls and diamonds, imitation furs, and gilt instead of gold ornaments, should, as far as possible, be avoided, and when sheer necessity compels cheapness care must be taken that the fraudulent article is well chosen and used in strictly limited quantities.

Ermine and sealskin are furs that lend themselves to imitation, and a poor woman may be glad of such friendly assistance. Long ropes of huge pearls tell their own tale, but a single row of small-sized, well imitated pearls, with perhaps a clasp of real diamonds, helps one's costume and justifies its own existence.

Another mistake is to be overdressed—and underdressed. In the evening. Nothing looks so second-rate as to go to the play or to a White dinner in a restaurant wearing a frock that should only appear at a ball or the opera, and a gown that is too sleeveless and too decollete bears the mark of a distinct vulgarity. Evidences of fashion should be carefully avoided.

In fact there is a knowledge of the style and desirable in dress which can only be learned by watching those who have acquitted it; and women who reside in the country or who live quietly in town have few chances of attaining the necessary experience.

Nowadays traveling has become an universal as compared to former periods, especially where one has so many friends with country homes, that the result has been a great deal of study devoted to travelling outfits.

For Traveling

The modern get-up is smart and serviceable, and takes the form of a gray, blue or brown gown, prettily made and perfectly fitted. A neat toque is worn to correspond and generally brown boots and gloves. The material of the dress is, in Winter, tweed, serge or homespun, and in Summer alpaca or some light woolen.

Those who make a study of such matters keep all their belongings to the same shade of color, and have bag, rug, cloak, etc., each in brown or blue or whatever tint may be selected.

Much might be said on the subject of purses, bags and handbags. Gold purses had a long run of favor, but when gilt ones were produced at a nominal cost the genuine article went to a discount. Then, the monstrous dressing bags of a decade ago are now seldom seen, and most women prefer a small, light handbag, in morocco or Russia leather, to contain their purse, handkerchief, and—low be it spoken—often their string of pearls or some other valuable jewel.

A style that seems to have caught on is to wear a plain gold bangle, with a small gold key attached to it in a severe manner. This key is a master-key, and fits the locks of jewel case, dressing case and strong box; in fact, of all our cherished and most portable possessions. By this means the heavy and often mislaid bunch of keys has become an obsolete and unregretted article.

What to Wear

In making visits as a member of the house party the subject of dress demands much care and taste.

Dressing jackets and dressing gowns are never seen except in the privacy of one's own bedroom. If the custom of the house is a general gathering for breakfast, instead of private breakfasts in the bedrooms, a careful toilet is necessary, with well-dressed hair and strict attention to detail.

Good gowns are always worn at luncheon, and, of course, retained for the afternoon.

Tea means another change of costume. Instead of tea gowns, the best dressed women wear very smart frocks handsomely trimmed or with a lace fichu.

This style of dress is suitable for dinner on Sunday. For dinner gowns simplicity is the right note, elbow sleeves with semi-decollete being a safe style for small dinners.

While the ethics of clothes demand study and incur expense for the society woman, they are not confined to her alone by any means.

The suitability of clothes is just as important a matter for the working girl, and by careful observation she will find that neatness, good grooming, simplicity and detail are all lessons which she can learn if in her more luxurious countrywomen.

JACK HARKAWAY'S SON

His Campaign Against a Gang of Philippine Pirates

CHAPTER XXIII

Mine and Countermine

JACK was now facing a problem which required all his resources to solve.

The capture of the pirates was assured.

But while they held Steel as a hostage they were in a position to ask for what terms they chose.

Hunston was cunning enough to know that Jack would never gain a victory at the sacrifice of a friend.

Hunston was a man of the world.

He had long ago learned not to judge the motives of others by his own.

Had he been in Jack's place he would have allowed Steel to be put to death, if that would compass the destruction of the others.

But Jack knew that Hunston would understand higher motives, even though he himself did not possess them, and he, therefore, had no fears for Steel's life.

The chance of putting an end to the whole pirate traffic was so good, however, that he hesitated to let it slip.

Some kind of terms could be arranged.

Possibly Hunston would consent to escape with his own life and liberty.

This was, indeed, little gained, for the bear theun except a few sea lions."

"Will you give me your word you will that you are this minute sitting over a mine of dynamite that can blow you to atoms in an instant? I care nothing for the measly pirates in the hole below, nor for your friend Steel.

"Give me what I want or I spring the trap. My man is watching me from the mouth of the cave. A signal from me and he will spring it. He wouldn't know what he was doing. I'm sick and tired of being hounded over the earth by you, and I've made up my mind to end it all if I have to die with you. I am a desperate man. You can go no farther with your persecution of me. Now what do you say?"

"I say," said Jack, "that you are an excellent bluffer, but you can't get away with it. If that's all you have to say go back to your friends, and let me tell you one thing: If you lay a hand on Steel, or so much as use one rough language to him, I'll flood your hole full of sea water and drown you all like so many rats. Now go."

"But," said Hunston, smiling once more.

"No but about it. What you need is more time to think. Go back and hold a council of war and if you decide to get out with your own lifs, let me know. Go, or I'll have to request Mr. Parsons to put a hole through you."

Hunston turned on his heel. As he did so he snapped his fingers in the air, and there was a flash at the mouth of the cave.

The next instant there was a roar, a red glare, and a thousand pounds of flying rock hurled through the air directly beneath the spot on which Jack and his friends stood.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HOW TO CARVE CORRECTLY

IN carving there is a right and a wrong way, and specially important is it that one should learn to be proficient in this branch of domestic economy. In particular to have a very sharp carving knife and a dish considerably larger than the meat laid thereon. Place the meat as near the carver as possible. A good carver will leave a joint perfectly presentable and fit for reappearance on the table.

A sirloin of beef should be placed on the dish with the tenderloin underneath. Slice thinly from the part next the carver, then turn over and slice from the undercut, placing a portion of both in each plate and cutting the undercut across the grain.

Cut away irregular outside pieces from a round of beef, and when level carve in large, thin slices right across.

Cut off the outside of brisket and carve long slices from along the entire length of the bone.

Make an incision across the apron in poultry, cut the breast in slices, and joint off the legs and wings, serving a portion of the breast with each of the small joints and a little seasoning.

Great care must be taken to prevent the flakes breaking in carving fish. The choicest morsels of large fish may be found near the head. Fish is usually placed on a dish with the under part uppermost. Special fish carvers should be used, as a lightness of handling is specially important.

Chicken should be placed on the dish breast uppermost, and a fork in the fleshy part over the wings first, and then the legs without turning the bird around. Next cut out the breast bone and slice the white meat on either side, remove the side bones and divide the carcass in two from the neck downward. Remove the second joint of the legs and wings.

Ham must be cut very tamely into delicate slices from the thick fat down to the bone. Run the point of the knife in a circle.

To carve a forequarter of lamb cut off the shoulder, holding the knife flat, then separate the short bones, cutting length-wise along the breast.

A saddle of mutton must be cut in fairly thick slices from the tail toward the upper part on each side. Be sure that the plates are very warm in serving.

A leg of mutton should be carved across the middle of the bone, and then from the thickest part of the joint to the knuckle; or to be more economical, begin cutting at the knuckle end and slice upward.

A number of mutton should be placed point toward the carver. Slices should be cut straight through right down to the bone, serving a little of the fat with the lean.

Tongue should be carved in thin slices; those in the centre must be cut across. Begin from either end and give a portion of the fat at the root to each guest.

Hearst's Boston American Pattern

A Pretty Apron

No. 3,107.—A new apron is a frequent necessity when the little maiden dons a frock for every morning. Mothers who are particular about their children's clothes like to have those little aprons attractive as well as serviceable, and the model sketched will fulfil every desire for daintiness. It consists of two parts, blouse and skirt, being gathered at the straight waistband. The yoke is cut out in deep square outline and finished with a ruffle of embroidered and a plain narrow frill. This gives an effect of broadness to chest and shoulders which is altogether becoming. The apron buttons down the back and may be made as elaborate or as simple as desired. Lawn, cross-barred muslin and nainsook are excellent apron stuffs, and 1½ yards of 36-inch material are needed to develop the pattern in the medium size.

Pattern No. 3,107 is in sizes 4 to 12 years.

Send 10 cents to obtain this pattern, postpaid, and the size, name and address to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 230, Boston, Mass.

No. 3,107.

SIZE .....

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OLD FRIENDS RETURN TO THE LOCAL STAGE

ABLE COMPANY AIDS MRS. FISKE AT TREMONT

What's the use of finding or attempting to find a fault when perhaps none exists. Flaws in the construction of the universe have been discovered(?) by scientists. The greatest and best known human truths which have emanated from the human mind have been doubted and assailed as errors.

All this is apropos of the first performance of Mrs. Fiske in the name role of "Leah Kleschna," the five-act play which began a two weeks' engagement at the Tremont Theatre last night, and which was seen by a most intelligent audience. Mrs. Fiske has violated every tradition of the stage; yet she stands almost unparalleled as a dramatic artiste. And the reason, if for no other, she may be allowed the supreme privilege of talking low, too, rapidly, and hence too indistinctly. She has been accused of this often; she will not merely the error. Perhaps she is too temperamental and cannot change her manperhaps, but she is so real, so intense, and her art rises to such great heights that we pardon, while we condemn.

Leah Kleschna" had its first presentation in Boston last night. It has been seen in other of the largest cities of the country, and press and theatregoing public had declared it one of the very best of the plays of the present day. Boston agrees with these sentiments. "Leah Kleschna" is a play rich in action and containing an unusually large number of strong acting roles. It is from the pen of C. M. S. McLellan, a one-time writer of librettos for comic operas. It tells of the transition of a girl thief to a life of labor, love and peace. It deals with this theme in a novel way and most effectively. It gives opportunity for powerful acting. It also gives Mrs. Fiske excellent opportunity for one of her unexcelled psychological studies.

To say that the presentation was one of the very best of any play ever seen in Boston is to say that the Manhattan company, which supports, aids and abets Mrs. Fiske, is one of unusual strength. It is almost sufficient to mention among its principal members John Mason, one of the very best leading men in America, George Arliss, who carried off the honors from Blanche Bates in "The Darling of the Gods," Frederick De Belleville, an always capable actor, and William B. Mack, whose bit of work as the low thief stamps him as a character actor of the very best. Then there were Claus Bogel, Charles Harbar and several others, all of whom made a finished whole. As a matter of fact the ensemble acting of the company is almost unequalled for general harmony and merit.

Mrs. Fiske's staccato voice can only be likened to a beautiful instrument with but one string. Not that the voice is not melodious, but the woman behind it plays on it like a master would on the single string. Then Mrs. Fiske has to her use needs have no other trade mark than the simple Miss—not Mrs. Madden nor yet Harrison Grey, simply Mrs.—is artistic to her finger tips. She rises or sinks to every height or depth; she is powerful in her repressed emotions; she is intensely dramatic when the exigencies of the part calls for it. But she is Mrs. Fiske—that's sufficient to say.

John Mason, as the hero lover, gave a magnificent interpretation of his part, as did George Arliss as the drunken rone and Frederick De Belleville as the father of Leah.

DER ROGERS BRUDDERS HAF SOME NEW CHOKES

Dose Chermun Rogers brudders, dey come back to der Bowdoin again last night, as vas eggspected. Dey have been vaccitioning mit dumselfs ofer in der Irish Side py earth, dey told us all aboud it, und der gollems vonder der gouches dey ber brought ofer mit dem snagged to us all aboud it in der Colonials tongture.

Der brudders vas eggspected, but dere vas not so much of der eggsitement as vas eggspected. Der brudders did not hold der mortgage on der whole stage. Dey left bunches of it to der odder fellers, und dey vich could sing and dance.

Ach Himmel, how dey could dance, and valk and sing and kick and fall mit a smile! Der vas Irishmens in skirts and Irish vomens in pants. Der vas gollems in long dresses und gollems in short trousers. Boy, Himmel! Vot a display vas dere, valking clothes pins—only grasshoppers how dey could sing.

But Dose Brudders, dey vas der show. Dose Rogers brudders dey say many funny things. Der fairst thing dey sprang vas:

"Yen you kiss der blarney stone every you feel in der truth."

"Und how dot growd did fall."

Der audience it had such a pigness. Dere vas no seats, und many sat standing up und got tired. But dey got dere money's vorth. They got plenty eggersize, sefing at der odders.

"She said I vas drunk."

"Did you shpend your own money?"

"Yes."

"Den you vas not drunk."

"Vat is an eggo?"

"An eggo is a hole in der cind. Ven your voice feels your mouth it hits it against der rock und bounces back in your face again."

"Vat iss a deed letter?"

"It iss a letter vot you git a man to mait."

"Your farm iss surrounded py million pikers. Der pig fights vas fierce."

"Den I'll fix 'em mit some insect powder."

"A dairy iss a book vere you write down how mooch vourself."

"No, a dairy iss vere der cows lay down."

I wants to know of Tom Lawsen is Mrs. Jack Gardner's father."

"At his boyfriet."

"Dey is peoples who leave home, so dey can blow mooch it ven dey gets back."

So it was all der vile der curtain it was on und der Rogers brudders vas der stage on. Ven dey vas ready for chokers der girls und der men vas dancing. Dey vas all kinds of pooty costumes on der stage.

Vonnen der swells bunch of fun, ach how she danced. Mit Bessie De Voie, queen of Cherkans, look dey make most of der fun.

Der vas plenty of colors und life und ageitin, for ven der Rogers brudders vas on der stage all der rest vas doing somedings. Der gollems vas fine. All der girls looked Irish, vedder dey vas or not. Der Rogers brudders vas so much on der stage on as always, before. Der show vich dey call "Der Jam on Gerry's Island" is not so full of der slap-stickesses as der previous ones, and iss more of der interesting. Chan McNally wrote it for dem, und he did a fine job. Dese brudders haf put aside der ruff und tumble style und try to git into der legitimate. Dey does vell, und ve all liked der play vot dey haf befiqued to us.

All off dose stage seddings vas gorgeous. Von seen represeidents der blarney castel, anodder der home of an Irish lord in town, der odder a country place vere dey vas all kinds of pigs. Dere is lots of snappy songs vot can be vistled but dey need to be heard fairst.

Dese Rogers brudders will visit mit us for der next two weeks, und such veeks full off fun dey vill be.

CITY GIRLS' VIM IS FEATURE OF KEITH'S SHOW

With a snappy, lively, comic provoking song and dance set by two clever little girls in blue, Hennel and Steele, the vaudeville bill at Keith's starts off this week in the same good style it left up to the very close. It is one of the liveliest bills of variety that has been given for amusement lovers for a long time.

There are a number of novelties on the bill, too. First is the double quartet of girls, the girls in recent females who are still young enough to be handsome, graceful and look to be not over sixteen years old, though more than two dozen of them are there. They are headed by the only curtis and Ward, Miss Curtis being a sister of Fanny Ward, the star of "The Girl from the Prince of Pilsen company." They have a pleasing act. They are popular in that production, and put even more life into it than it has had before.

Then there is Bert Levy and his beautiful model, Miss Vernon, who give an act all of the kinds for the first time on any stage. Mr. Levy draws some of his famous pictures while Miss Vernon poses. By means of an invention of his own, the drawings are thrown on a screen so the lines of light. This is a genuine novelty and proved wonderfully successful. Mr. Levy also drew portraits of local celebrities with great facility.

The Lavelee trio of female instrumentalists, another new feature in vaudeville, and their delightful act was marred only by the apparent cold of the slight young singers. The programme included also Hoey and Lee, in some new Hebrew parodies; Harry Le Claire in artificial impersonations of actresses; the Dollar troupe of acrobats; Clemens and Wells, colored dancers; Lew and Camille Jess, novelty gymnasts. Miss Wood in a very clever dancing sketch, Billy Kincaid, the comedy juggler, who was very entertaining, and the stereopticon and kinetograph with new views.

MISS MARLOWE SHINES IN "TWELFTH NIGHT"

Shakespeare's delightful comedy, Twelfth Night," never was given a more delightful interpretation than that at the Hollis Street Theatre last night by the company headed by E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe. One of the cleanest and most pleasing of the musical works of the immortal bard of Avon is this play, and when the big audience filed out of the theatre at the close of the performance it left with the feeling that great as is the strength of E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, their radiance as Shakespearian artists was heightened in "Twelfth Night" to perfection.

Southern plays Malvolio, Olivia's chief jub, vainglorious, envious steward, a hard part for many actors, but one which Sothern interpreted exquisitely. His carriage, when he thinks himself beloved by Olivia, his impreccations and ploddings when he is in the palace dungeon, and his clumsy wave such as to leave a lasting impression.

And Miss Marlowe. Viola is her popular role and she plays it with a skill that scribe her work. Strong is not apt. It was delightful. The part is not great one indeed, there are no easy Shakespearian parts, but Miss Marlowe played it with an easy grace, a symphony of movement and voice that found quick sympathy with her audience.

Hardly less brilliant than the work of the stars was that of Rowland Buckstone, as Sir Toby Belch, and Miss Ida Waterman as Maria. Whose practical joking practicities upon the prudish Malvolio furnish much of the play. In the second act, where he is made to appear a lunatic, Buckstone's comedy work was of the highest order. Miss Waterman was delightful as the cunning, mischievous handmaid of Malvolio's lady countess.

Miss Harrington was charming as Olivia. Miss Millward as Countess Olivia and Matta, waiting gentlewoman to Olivia, both fulfilled their parts well. Especially most in the male parts is that of Frederick Lewis as the Duke of Orsino, whose love for Olivia is unrequited and who is wounded by Sebastian, brother of Viola. Sebastian by Sothern and Marlowe. All long parts played by W. H. Crompton, equally well. Sebastian is a character that appears easy to skillfully portray, that of Fesste, the clown, was well taken by Frank Belcher, whose song before Orsino is one of the most pleasing things in the pleasing performance. Other minor characters are excellently funny Sir Andrew Aguecheek.

Without question "Twelfth Night" is presented by Sothern and Marlowe will long live in Boston theatregoers' memories as one of the most exquisite things ever seen here.

"IF I WERE KING" REVIVED

"If I Were King," at the Empire this week, falls far to the star offering of the season at the hands of the Empire Stock Company. It is a powerful play—E. H. Sothern demonstrated that for all time—and Empire patronesses in all the strength of the company. It is staged and beautifully acted. There is nothing lacking in the production that theatregoers know it as an open book—it is a production all its own, and a notable one at that. It is of the sort to please the people of any age.

The Empire Stock Company this week is at its best, and never attempted so exacting a performance. Manager Morton has never staged so complete a performance. The play is so perfectly put that one is tempted to ask, in the language of the street, "Where are the demon of yesterday?" so favorably did it impress itself upon the makers and the audience, in which E. H. Sothern made such a hit.

Of the thirty or more characters, Host Howard as Francois Villon and Mary Ingalls as Katherine De Vaucelles are conspicuous for leading roles. Frank Lee plays Louis XI. royally.

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NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO., Boston, Mass.

SOCIETY DRAMA IS WELL ACTED

The Boston Stage Society last night presented Clyde Fitch's society drama, "The Climbers," in which Miss Amelia Bingham played so successfully for several seasons. It was a success. Dealing as the play does with that portion of New York society known as the "400" or "smart set," an extreme delicacy in the interpretation of the characters was required to avoid caricatures instead of accurate impersonations, and yet this company, which has been so successful in Shakespearian as well as in the modern English plays, in Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy," and again in romantic plays such as the "Prisoner of Zenda," and "Monsieur," in the Boston Montrogores, in the part of Ned Warden, again proved his supremacy as an impersonator of "heavy" parts. Mary Young played the part of Clara Hunter, and Leonora Bradley was a capable Mrs. Hunt. The play was excellently staged and the ladies wore handsome gowns. "The Climbers" will be the bill for this week only. The performances begin promptly at 1.45 and 7.45 o'clock.

FORTY FACES ON ONE MAN A HIT

Forty faces on one man! And each one a good one. This is the great drawing card of "Secret Service Sam," played by the actor magician, Charles T. Aldrich, at the Grand Opera House yesterday for the first time in Boston. Sensation is in every line, every scene, every act, and every are enough climaxes to make three good melodramas.

As the drollest of many disguises, Mr. Aldrich is emphatically IT. He is rarely on the stage twice with the same costume on and the piece proceeds with lightning like rapidity. There is something exciting all the time.

"Secret Service Sam" is one of the best of Theodore Kremer's works, and Mr. Aldrich has been surrounded with an excellent company. The play is elaborately staged, great attention is given to details, as in the library of Rockefeller's mansion in New York city, the art gallery of Huntzan in "Prisoner of Zenda," has between the Boston Montrogores, in the part of Ned Warden, again proved his supremacy as an impersonator of "heavy" parts. Mary Young played the part of Clara Hunter, and Leonora Bradley was a capable Mrs. Hunt. The play was excellently staged and the ladies wore handsome gowns. "The Climbers" will be the bill for this week only. The performances begin promptly at 1.45 and 7.45 o'clock.

'THINKING MACHINE' NEEDED AT COLUMBIA

It would need the services of that highly important and popular individual, "The Thinking Machine," to solve the Great London Trunk Mystery which is so cleverly presented at the Columbia Theatre this week by Herbert Brooke and Miss Carrie Hill. It is one of the strongest acts seen in an effort in this house this season.

This is not all the show for the "Avenue Girls Burlesquers" are there and their burletta, "A Trip to Bohemia," is one of the most rollicking, jolly, tuneful and bright acts that ever came down the pike. The girls are pretty, their faschaating and artistic. The other faces in the cast are Cook and Stevens, two comedians a chance to get in some telling work, and Bert Lester, a delightful comedian.

In olio are Ogo Ogio and company in a picture of every day life. Jack Singer, a unique necromancer, the Armstrong Brothers, Jules Bennett, "The Man Who Laughs" and Eugene and The Gotchgraph. Matinees are given daily.

NEW PLAY BY LOCAL AUTHOR A SUCCESS

Boston newspaper men can write melodramas that are exciting, interesting and filled with romance. This was proven last evening at the Bowdoin Square Theatre when the melodrama, "A Legacy of Sin," by E. H. Clement, was given its first production on any stage. It proved a success from the start.

"A Legacy of Sin" shows that Mr. Clement has modern ideas, and the dialogue is sparkling with satirical suggestions and speeches. The story involves a pretty love tale, and some strife between labor and capital, in which girl strikers play a part. It is original in conception and well balanced in execution.

Miss Hurst played the leading role, that of Virginia Lugo, very acceptably, and Emma Krause had an admirable opportunity to display her beautiful voice as Mme. Scarpello, the grand opera singer. Charles Miller had the chief male role. All of the company is well cast.

The play reaches the strong climaxes necessary for the delectation of that portion of the public which worships at the shrine of modern melodramatic writers, but these can easily be remedied and, in fact, would appear to be a bright future before it. Another new piece, "A Crown of Thorns," the work of Jay Hunt, will be played next week at the Bowdoin Square Theatre.

BIG LAUGHINGFEST HELD AT THE LYCEUM

Laughers of Boston and vicinity met in convention yesterday at the Lyceum and held a laughingfest. It was the most successful of the weekly convocations of the season, for the Jersey Lilies furnished the things to be laughed at, and they were really funny. So funny were they that there was no time for anything but laughter.

There were two skits, called "Disputed Check" and "The Two Actresses." They were also a lot of fine specialties, such as Gracie and Burnett, Guy Ramsey, Della La Mazes, Zara and Stetson, Howell and Emerson, Eugene Emmett, Nell and Washburne, and a singing and dancing chorus of twenty dancing maidens.

NEW "SENSATION" COMES TO PALACE

That clever band of comedians and handsome girls known as the European Sensation Burlesquers is the attraction at the Palace Theatre this week. The engagement is one of two laughable burlesques entitled "Schultz's Hotel" and "A Souvenir," full of good comedy and charming musical numbers.

The olio presents Ford and Dot West, the clever artists of the Mirror Revue, Billy and Bessie, who know how to sing and dance; Saint Mons, Harry Harvey and Heloise Horton in "A Trip to the Races"; Tom Morrisey and Annie Rich, a funny sketch team; and Sansone and Delila, two acrobats.

NEWS FROM CASTLE SQUARE

Oscar Wilde's clever comedy of London life, "An Ideal Husband," will be the attraction at the Castle Square next week. For the convenience of patrons the box office have been opened at Thurston's, Harvard Square, Cambridge; Hunter's Drug Store, Union Square, Somerville; Gibbs Express Co., 16 Moody street, Waltham; Woodman News Company, Newton Centre, and the Franklin Pharmacy, Grove Hall. The down town office at 15 Winter street will be conducted as heretofore.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Joseph Murphy comes to the Globe next week with "Kerry Gow" and "The Shaun Rhue."

Next week will be a notable one for the Actors' Benefit Fund of America. On Friday afternoon, December 15, the benefit arranged by William H. Andrews will be given. E. H. Sothern will appear as Hamlet, with Mary Hall as Ophelia. Mary Mannering and Mary Montgomery and Stone from the "Wizard of Oz," the Rogers brothers, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., and a strong list of vaudeville features will comprise the program.

'BAXTER BUTTED IN' TWICE AT THE GLOBE

Two large audiences "butted in" to the Globe Theatre yesterday to gain a few laughs and "Baxter Butted In" and straightened out a few matters in the career of Billy Baxter.

Sidney Toler, as Billy Baxter, a drummer of the first water, is certainly "butting in" at the right time to do somebody a good turn, was afforded unlimited opportunities to display his versatility. As a character comedian, Mr. Toler is right in the front rank, and it required but a few samples of his line of stage talk to force he had his audience in a roar.

"How Baxter Butted In" is styled a musical comedy drama, but there are many intensely dramatic situations, the most thrilling being at the end of the third act when the heroine, Nell Dale (Della Clarke), is saved from being crushed by a coke press by the timely "butting In" of Billy Baxter. Mr. Toler has written several pretty musical numbers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Majestic THEATRE — MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2 — EVENINGS AT 8

AS YE SOW

Next Week Is POSITIVELY THE LAST Popular Concert Every Sunday.

ONLY 15 TIMES MORE

The City Girls — Presenting the "Scene of the Cities, Just a Big Bill at Keith's This week, Don't Miss It.

Pictures Ready Next Week for Alice's Favorite Ballads.

"Dick" Jose — In a Repertoire of the New and the Old Songs.

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE — ISAAC B. RICH, Proprietor & Manager — THOMAS N. HAMBLIN, Res. Mgr.

E. H. SOTHERN — JULIA MARLOWE

ALL THIS WEEK.

Tonight at 8, Matinees Tomorrow and Sat. at 2

TWELFTH NIGHT

Monday Dec. 11, LAST WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs. Evgs. and Sat. Mat. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

HOWARD, TODAY to 11 P.M. — THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN TOWN

TERRY McGOVERN — Assisted by Johnny Bartlett, at 2.30 and 9.30 P.M. — Jimmy Britt, Sparring Partner. — Also Specialties, Kennel and Gardner, Nessell and Nibbs, Bingal and Bingal, Valmore Bros., Sandy Quartelle and other vaudevillians.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Souvenir Photographs of Marie Rogers.

GLOBE Evening Prices, 25, 50, 75. Mats. Wed., Sat., Mats. 25

HOW BAXTER BUTTED IN

Next Week—Joe Murphy—Shaun Rhu—Kerry Gow

Every Sunday Night—Popular 25-50 Concerts.

COLUMBIA AVENUE GIRLS BURLESQUERS — SMOKING ALLOWED — DAILY Mats. 25c

LYCEUM THE JERSEY LILIES — Today 2:15 & 8, Orchestra Seats 25c, Tel 39 Oxford

AMUSEMENTS.

TREMONT THEATRE — THREE WEEKS ONLY — TONIGHT AT 8

MRS. FISKE — AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY — Presenting C. M. S. McLELLAN'S Drama

LEAH KLESCHNA

Evenings at 8. Carriages at 10:45. Matinees Saturday Only at 2.

Seats Ready for Entire Engagement.

$2.00 REDUCED LIMITED RATE . . . BOSTON TO NEW YORK Via FALL RIVER LINE

Daily Service, Including Sundays. Steamboat express trains leave South Station at 6:00 P. M. connecting Providence, New York Steamers Plymouth, Orchestra on each. Tickets, staterooms and information at New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Offices.

COLONIAL THEATRE — LIMITED ENGAGEMENT — TONIGHT AT 8. Matinees Tomorrow and Sat. at 2

THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN IRELAND

115—ENTERTAINERS—115

The Funniest, Most Ingenious, Newest and Beautiful of All the Rogers Brothers' Successes.

Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. All Seats Reserved.

EMPIRE THEATRE Tel. Oz. 5.

Empire Stock Co., Lindsay Morison, Mgr.

Junior McCarthy's Romantic Play

IF I WERE KING

E. H. Sothern's 4 yr. old Success.

Today at 2 and 8. "K. M. Peter's Gate."

Second Balcony for Ladies Only, 15c.

Children of 8 or under admitted at 25c for 1st 4 matinees when accompanied by adults.

Next Week—Richard at Monday Matinee.

Dec. 11, Second Week—"If I Were King"

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE — Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.

A LEGACY OF SIN

Any Seat in the House 25c.

NEXT WEEK—A Crown of Thorns

PALACE — EUROPEAN SENSATION BURLESQUERS — Prices 10, 20, 25. Tel. 2150 Haymarket.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE — LAWRENCE McCARTY . . . Lessee & Manager — EVENINGS AT 7:45 SHARP

LAST WEEK BUT Better Than Ever Before

Hundreds Turned Away Nightly

HAMLIN & MITCHELL'S PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

The Wizard of Oz

Fred Stone as the Scarecrow. David Montgomery as the Tin Woodman.

12 New Songs—100 New Features — TREMENDOUS HITS

"Poo Bah" "Ballin's Bar" & "Sit ing Ball"

Bring the Children to the MATINEES TOMORROW & SATURDAY

PARK SQUARE ROLLER SKATING RINK

Morn., 10 to 12. Mat., 2 to 5

Even., 7:30 to 10:30

Special for Tuesday Afternoon and Evening—Prof. Bonner, Champion of the World, and Fancy Skating and his own Drum Major March.

Admission 25c. Children 15c.

PARK THEATRE — Last 5 Nights 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2

Charles Frohman Presents MRS. LEFFINGWELL'S BOOTS

Augustus Thomas' Comedy Triumph

Next Week—Seats Selling — Evenings at 8 — Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2 — JUST OUT OF COLLEGE

Next Week—Direct Wireless De Forest System — GEORGE ADE'S Rousing Success

CASTLE SQ.

Down Town Office, 15 Winter St. Today at 1:45 and 7:45 P.M.

Clyde Fitch's Society Drama

The Climbers

Prices 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Mats. 25c, 50c. Tel. Ox. 1850

Monday, Dec. 11—LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN

GRAND OPERA HOUSE — Evenings at 8 — Prices 25c, 50c, 75c. Mats. 25c, 50c. Tel. Ox. 1850 — Next Week—"THE EYE WITNESS."

MATINEE TODAY — Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2 — CHAS. T. ALDRICH in SECRET SERVICE SAM — The Man with 40 Faces

SOME CHANGES IN HOLD-OVER SHOWS

Two changes in the cast of "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" at the Park Theatre made the performance last evening of more than usual interest. Guy Standing and Jessie Busley, from the "Wolfville" company of last season, joining the company, Mr. Standing taking his former place in the lead. Dainty, jolly Jessie Busley played the part of the servant girl who locates the "long" in the fountain so delightfully with just the touch of delicacy the part demanded. Altogether, it was the most evenly balanced performance of the engagement, so far as its lead was concerned.

"As Ye Sow" entered upon the last week but one of its engagement at the Majestic Theatre last evening with an attendance that rivaled any previous one in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The engagement closes on Saturday evening, December 16th. Miss Ethel Jackson, the new member, has made enviable success in her interpretations of the role of Dora Leland. There is a large amount of comedy in the piece and the specialties and settings have created much favorable comment.

"The Wizard of Oz" began the second week of its stay at the Boston Theatre last night. It is a decided success because it is a merry show of intrinsic value. Moreover, its merriment is of all of a wholesome kind, is clean and hearty. The new football specialty, introduced by Fred Stone, Montgomery and Stone, that merry "team" of grotesque comedians, has taken Boston by storm.

LION-FACED BOY IS LATEST FREAK

Latest and most remarkable in the group of human curiosities to be exhibited at Austin & Stone's this season is Lionel, "the lion-faced boy." Nature has literally outdone herself, for in Lionel is seen the climax of deviated biological life.

Two different stage shows in the theatre included Powell's Minstrel Maids in their 25th edition, and variety acts by Reno and Murray, the Lavries, the Mannings, Auvelle and Dalton, the Murray sisters and the musical Mortons.

Why An Emulsion?

Because an emulsion (Scott's) of cod liver oil is agreeable to the taste, while the plain oil is repulsive. Because Scott's Emulsion is easily digested, while the plain oil is not. Because Scott's Emulsion enters the system quickly and without effort, while the plain oil is a burden and a tax on the stomach. Because Scott's Emulsion remains sweet after entering the system, while the plain oil is likely to ferment because of its slow action. Because

SCOTT'S EMULSION

contains not only the best of the pure oil but other valuable properties, while the plain oil offers nothing but the crude properties of the raw oil. Because Scott's Emulsion is always the same in purity, strength and composition, while the plain oil is apt to vary in all three of these particulars. Because Scott's Emulsion is a hundred times more beneficial and desirable than any plain oil could be.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 PEARL STREET NEW YORK

A Delicious Coffee

There's no comparison between pure and adulterated coffee—

Any more than there is between a cigar made with good tobacco and one made with rankly grown leaves.

For taste, color, and the health-benefiting properties peculiar to good coffee are totally lacking in the adulterated brands.

Sometimes adulterated coffee is actually harmful to the system—for several of the cheap "fillers" these coffees contain when infused, change into chemical substances which injure the delicate organs of the body.

You should buy

Chase & Sanborn's

Seal Brand Coffee

Certified Coffee

and you will obtain the purest and most select coffee in all the world.

Thus you will be absolutely sure of the coffee you drink—sure that it contains no injurious ingredient—no cheap adulterant—you will be sure that the coffee will taste deliciously rich and creamy—that it will have a fragrant odor and that it will retain its freshness and strength.

SEAL BRAND — Sealed in air-tight tins. Sold at 35c the full pound.

We have several other brands of coffee that are carefully selected, cured and put up as Seal Brand Coffee. Their retail prices are 25c, 30c and 35c the pound. At all reputable grocers.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, DECEMBER 5, 1905.

FIND FAULT INTELLIGENTLY, OR NOT AT ALL

Don't Be Like the Shoemaker Who Criticised the Great Greek Painter

In the works of Pliny, the Roman historian, you will find an interesting story of Apelles, the great painter of ancient Greece.

Like the great generals and statesmen of his time, Apelles had trouble in getting **HONEST** criticism of his work.

His truckling friends would lie to him rather than tell him they thought his pictures were bad, and **WHY** they thought so.

Because he was a **GREAT** artist he knew that he could not improve without friendly criticism, and he adopted an ingenious plan to get it.

He would exhibit his pictures to public view in his studio and, hiding behind a curtain, listen to the comments of the people who looked at them in ignorance of his presence.

One day he heard one of his pictures censured by a shoemaker for having one latchet too few.

The artist hastened to correct the error the next day, and when the shoemaker saw that his criticism had been of some use to the painter he proceeded to find fault with the shape of the leg above the shoe and to make other unfavorable comments on the picture.

Apelles, full of wrath at this presumption, popped his head out from behind the curtain and angrily ordered the shoemaker to stick to his trade, a piece of advice which soon passed into a proverb.

There are many critics to-day like the luckless shoemaker who irritated the Greek artist.

Because they happen to know a little about the work of others they criticise it all, finding petty faults, picking flaws and solemnly asserting that **THEY** would have done everything differently.

It is this kind of criticism which makes harder the efforts of the man or woman who is trying to do things better than they have been done before.

Intelligent and friendly criticism is not only helpful but it is **ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.**

A man's best work is done not for himself, but for others; and unless he knows whether or not it is acceptable to others, he is unable to do it well.

Friendly criticism has made many men do things they could never have done unsided; it has shown them their faults and taught the way to correct them.

But unintelligent fault-finding, like the shoemaker's criticism of the leg painted by the Greek artist, serves only to irritate and annoy the object of it, and often so discourages and hampers him that he stops trying and sinks into a rut from which he never can escape.

All about us are men and women, full of enthusiasm and energy, trying their best to make real progress and putting all their strength of mind and body into what they are doing.

To praise them continually would be to make the way to success seem too easy, and to fill them with foolish and unwarranted vanity that would be worse than discouragement.

But to see nothing but faults in their work, point to unimportant defects and search for things to criticise, soon dampens their enthusiasm and fills them with disgust for their own work, as well as for the opinions of others.

Sharp and severe criticism is, perhaps, useful to actors, even if it occasionally tends toward picking minor flaws.

Criticism in their case should be a little closer and more searching than in the case of workers who have only to please a superintendent, manager, floorwalker, or whatever boss they happen to be working for.

But it should be **INTELLIGENT** criticism, the correction of the shoemaker, who **KNEW HOW MANY LATCHETS THERE WERE ON A SHOE**—not the fault-finding of the same shoemaker, **WHO KNEW NOTHING WHATEVER ABOUT THE ANATOMY OF A HUMAN LEG.**

Make your criticisms on what your friends are doing sensible and honest.

When you **KNOW** they are doing things wrong, tell them so.

When you are not so sure, you had better say nothing at all, unless you can **HONESTLY** praise.

That is the kind of criticism you ought to expect, and it is the kind that, as a helpful and disinterested friend, you ought to give.

AREN'T MEN THE WRETCHES?

1. *MRS. SNOOKS—Now it's no use you're trying to get out of it. You must, positively you MUST, go with me to call on the Van Bores to-night.*
MR. SNOOKS—All right, dear. (Aside) Gee whiz! I MUST get out of this someway.

2. *MR. SNOOKS (aside)—By Jove! an idea! (Aloud) By Jupiter, Clara, this IS a stunning picture of you. That just reminds me; Blowhard had a new picture of his wife downtown to-day, showing it all around. He told me he was going to take it up to the club to-night and show the boys what a stunning-looking wife he had.*

3. *MR. SNOOKS—Ah! if I were only able to go down to the club this night and take this picture! When Blowhard is showing HIS wife's picture around so bravely I would flash this one of your own lovely self on the crowd. Oh! wouldn't that make him take a back seat?*
MRS. SNOOKS—Why don't you do it, John, dear?

4. *MR. SNOOKS—But I can't. You insist that I call on the Van Bores with you.*
MRS. SNOOKS—We can put that off. You know, John, dear, I never wish to deny you real pleasure. Go to the club and take my picture with you, if you wish. Oh, John, how happy I am to feel that you are so proud of me.

HE'S FROM MISSOURI

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AND YOU'VE GOT TO SHOW HIM

Lessons in Municipal Ownership

XXX.

Fifty-Cent Gas and Big Earnings

By Professor Frank Parsons

BIRMINGHAM, with 522,000 population, has 97,000 consumers of gas, or about 1 to 5.2 people, while Boston has only 75,700, or 1 to 5 of the population.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company charges 95 cents per thousand, while the city plant of Birmingham charges an average but little above 50 cents (about 54 cents) and makes a big profit at that.

There are no differences of condition that would warrant any such difference of price.

The authorized price in Birmingham is 86 cents. But the city works aim to give the community good gas at low rates. So the city gets gas for streets, and public buildings at 24 cents per thousand and sells 5,857,463,200 cubic feet to private consumers at 42 to 57 cents per thousand, according to the report of the Board of Trade, dated May 15, 1904.

The net earnings for the year were over $900,000. Pretty good for a plant selling gas at 24 cents to the city and 42 to 57 cents to families, merchants and manufacturers.

About $155,000 of the profits went for interest, $85,000 to help pay off the debt and relieve the works so far as possible from capital charges, $150,000 to the sinking fund to take care of depreciation due to invention, improvement of processes, etc., and $255,000 for annuities under the old-age pension and benefit system.

You may think it quite clear that a city cannot manage the gas business to advantage—you may think so if you have some gas stock or bonds, the dividends or interest on which appeal to you more strongly than the common interest, or if you are one of those fossils that persist in regarding free government as a paternalism instead of fraternalism, or if you focus your gaze on the few failures instead of looking also at the many successes and studying the causes of failure and success.

If you look at these causes you will see that success with a city, as with a private company, depends simply on the question whether it has sense enough to adopt reasonable safeguards, and public buildings at 24 cents per select good managers and watch them carefully.

The people of Birmingham have "horse sense" and so they have 54-cent gas from their own works, and have saved over $6,000,000 on gas in the last thirty years (1875-1905).

The average price charged by municipal works in the leading English cities is below 53 cents, and Professor Bonbright, our leading gas expert, who is free from corporate influence, after thorough study of all the elements of cost at home and abroad, declares that "there is no reason why gas in cities of the same size should not be as low, within at least 5 cents per thousand, as in America as in Great Britain."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP LEAGUE

Ward ..... City .....

I, the undersigned, enroll myself a member of the Municipal Ownership League of the city in which I reside. I pledge myself to use every honorable effort to bring about the municipal ownership of public utilities. I believe that city lighting plants to supply the needs of cities and of the citizens as well is one object to be attained.

Name .....

Street Address .....

Cut this out, sign it and mail it to the Secretary of the Municipal Ownership League, No. 80 Summer street.

HAPPENINGS IN BUGVILLE

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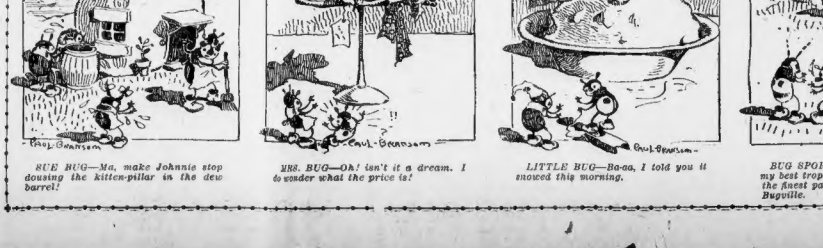

BUG BUG—Ma, make Johnnie stop dousing the kitten-pillar in the dew barrel!

MRS. BUG—Oh! isn't it a dream. I to wonder what the price is!

LITTLE BUG—Ba-aa, I told you it snowed this morning.

BUG SPORTSMAN—There is one of my best trophies over the door. That's the finest pair of stag-beetle antlers in Bugville.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

No Man, Not Even an Ex-Convict, Need Steal or Starve if He Has an Honest Desire to Do Right

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.

APROPOS of an article recently published in this column upon the missions where help is given ex-convicts and other criminals who wish to reform, a man writes me that he has tried some of them without success, and concludes his letter as follows:

"I have never seen what I would call an honest man in my life. I respect you as a woman that should be respected. Excuse me for not signing my name to this correspondence. With best wishes from one who will steal rather than starve."

The man who holds this attitude of mind will, of course, meet with continual hardships, and he will find frequent occasions where he will believe he must "steal to prevent starvation."

But that is never necessary anywhere on earth. The man has been unfortunate in his associations, for even in the most wretched and poverty-stricken parts of every great city there are honest men to be found.

And everywhere there sympathetic hearts to be found if we persist and look for them when we are at starvation's door.

A Sad State

THE chaplain of "The Prison Gate Mission" writes as follows upon this subject:

"In the four penitentiaries of New York State the ex-prisoner leaves the institution penniless and with the same rags he wore when he came in unless he has served time for a felony. In that case he receives $5 when leaving, but no clothing.

"It is not to be wondered at that when these men reach the outside and spend their paltry allowance, and every door is closed upon them except the gin mill, they return to crime again. Men who have families and can return to them, or single men whose parents are still alive and are willing that they should return home, meet with a better fate. But the condition of the average homeless, friendless ex-prisoner is boiled down either to suicide or a return to crime to save him from starvation.

"The only way to help the man just out of prison is to help him. You must first get him employment where he can earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Then he will believe that you love him.

"I am not a believer in crowding together ex-convicts. I do not believe it is always best. But there are times when the only way you can save a small-pox or yellow fever patient is by taking him to a pest house, where he will be crowded among others who are suffering with the same disease that he has himself.

"If some kind-hearted benefactor would give us the means to secure a plant and set us up in business to care for the best of the ex-prisoner, we would, much like a hospital, have indoor and outdoor patients. The only way to save some men is to hold them together under good influences and away from the power of evil companions till the light of God comes streaming into their souls.

"We, therefore, need a prison gate hospital, which shall also be an industrial home, and under right influences there need be no fear of criminal contagion, any more than there is of small-pox contagion in a hospital."

A Suggestion

I WOULD suggest that my unhappy correspondent call upon the chaplain of some similar mission and talk with him.

I am quite sure he will be convinced that he has at last found an honest man.

It is only when we discover the *honesty in our own souls* that we find others who are honest.

My correspondent no doubt has dwelt upon the thought that he has been dishonest, and that he is branded for life by his past acts.

Let him get rid of that idea. Blot it all out and start life anew, with a belief that he is *going to be absolutely honest while life lasts.*

At the same time let him look for honest people, and he will be surprised how many he finds.

When he thinks the hour has arrived when he must "*steal or starve,*" let him try just *once more* to see if some one will not give him food or work, or both. If he fails elsewhere let him go to the *mission.*

No man or woman in any of the great cities of America, with their thousands of organized missions and charities, need to feed and shelter him for several days before you can rightly diagnose his case.

Two Methods

"AFTER this you must secure him employment where he can earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Then he will believe that you love him.

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At the same time let him look for honest people, and he will be surprised how many he finds.

When he thinks the hour has arrived when he must "*steal or starve,*" let him try just *once more* to see if some one will not give him food or work, or both. If he fails elsewhere let him go to the *mission.*

No man or woman in any of the great cities of America, with their thousands of organized missions and charities, need

A Word from the Czar

By James J. Montague

THOUGH McCurdy has relations in profuse accumulations,
I've at least three times as many of my own
Who are lurking round my palace, filled with enterprising malice—
Say! Does anybody want to buy a throne?

All my first and second cousins, and they number twenty dozens,
Prowl with knockout drops and sundries through the place;
In my private linen closet they have piled a snug deposit
Of assorted bombs and tick-ticks by the case.

If I walk about a trifle aunty pinks me with a rifle;
If I keep my room in hope of finding peace,
Just as my repose grows placid some one sprinkles prussic acid
On my features—it's my playful little niece.
Do you know, I'm getting tired of the missiles that are fired
At the scared but sacred person of the Czar.
Why! My beard is burned to cinders and my teeth are blown to flinders
Every time I dare to light a fresh cigar.

Uncle Vlad is standing sentry with a shotgun in the entry,
Cousin Boris with a dagger roams the porch;
Nephew Nick and Nephew Ivan in the parlor are connivin'
With a ten-pound can of lyddite and a torch.
Though I love my family dearly, it affects me rather queerly
When I kiss my little Czarewitch good night,
And, behold! the rubber rattle he extends, with baby prattle,
Is about three-quarters full of melinite.

I suppose these misstrations of my worshipping relations
Ought to fill my doting heart with family pride;
But my loved ones' stealthy glances fill me full of brooding fancies,
And I somehow feel a bit dissatisfied.
Morgan's meeting his finances, so I've heard, by taking chances
On a little gold brick venture of his own;
As I think that I'll retire, I will get him on the wire,
And inquire if he wants to buy a throne.

What bliss, what wealth, did e'er the world bestow
On man, but cares and fears attended it? THOMAS DAY.

Little Editorials from the People

THE HANGING OF MRS. ROGERS

W. R. Hearst, Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I bought a copy of the final edition this morning, and also hopes the time will come when every man and woman will read your paper and be under its ennobling influence.

Speaking of the decision to hang Mrs. Rogers, my wife could hardly restrain her feelings of indignation, and hoped that capital punishment will be abolished. We preserve most of your editorials and they are the best reading for ourselves and our children. Wishing you the greatest success, I am, very respectfully yours,

I. BLOCK.

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